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WHOLE NO. 1957.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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IN THE BALANCE

Delay In Voting On the Petition Of Kalo for Clemency.

TO BE SETTLED ON SATURDAY

Discussion Of the Case By the Council Of State—Views of President.

A meeting of the Council of State to consider applications for pardon was held in the hall of the Senate at the Executive Building yesterday afternoon at 1:30. President Dole was in the chair and C. Bolte acted as Secretary. There were in attendance besides Minister Damon, Attorney-General Smith, Mr. Ka-ne, Mr. Bess, Mr. Cecil Brown, Mr. Kennedy, P. C. Jones, W. C. Wilcox, John Nott, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Winston, Mr. Robertson. These were the transactions:

CASE OF W. H. RICKARD—Attorney-General Smith said the applicant had expressed contrition and had taken the oath of fealty to the Republic. President Dole said the policy of the Cabinet was to pardon the revolutionists who thus applied; that the Cabinet so recommended, as stated by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Kennedy—I move that a full unconditional pardon, with restoration of civil rights, be granted. Carried unanimously.

CASE OF W. R. WILCOX—Explained by the Attorney-General that this petition had come to the Executive Council too late for presentation at the last meeting of the Council of State. Mr. Wilcox said he had been a leader in the revolution of 1895, that he was loyal to the Republic, had subscribed to the oath of allegiance and would observe the same sacredly. He recommended pardon of all the 1895 offenders.

Moved by Mr. Jones that pardon issue to Wilcox the same as to Rickard. Carried unanimously.

CASE OF JOHN HAULANI, MOLO-KAI—Mr. Smith said the man had served six months upon conviction for opium smuggling at the settlement. There had arisen some doubt of the guilt of the man and the Cabinet thought the man now serving for his fine should be liberated. So voted.

CASE OF THOS. BURKE—This man is in Oahu jail for five years for manslaughter. He figured in the "wild" manslaughter case where John Milton was killed in a drunken brawl. The Cabinet declined to endorse the petition for pardon and the Council of State took no action in the matter. Burke has a family and a number of friends who are anxious to secure liberty for him. He has been in jail now about one year.

Henry Sea, musician, dishonorably discharged from Co. F, N. G. H., was restored to civil rights. He is now a member of the Government band.

CASE OF KALO—Under sentence of death at Oahu prison, (execution day next Monday) on conviction of accessory before the fact to killing of Dr. Jared Smith on Kauai by Kapea. The trial occurred but a few months ago and the details were published at length in this paper. Kapea is the son of Kalo. Attorney-General Smith, brother of the late Dr. J. K. Smith, withdrew. Cecil Brown translated a petition submitted on behalf of Kalo. President Dole said that until lately he had accepted the popular belief concerning Kalo's guilt. On investigation he had learned that Kapea was the responsible organizer of the assassination conspiracy. Kalo had at times during the contemplated crime counselled against the proposed murder. It appeared also that Upapa, sentenced to three years, was as prominent in the preliminaries as Kalo. Mr. Dole said the jury had doubtless found correctly upon the facts as presented to them, but it seemed that all the truths were not fully understood. The President continued that in his opinion the taking of life by law was largely for example and that from such a view one execution might be sufficient. All who had written from Kauai to the President were opposed to commutation for Kalo, saying that he was a revengeful and wicked man. He is a half Malay. Mr. Dole suggested that the Council consider only a life sentence. He said he would not recommend positively or urgently in the premises, but felt it his duty to present the matter as he had given it.

Mr. Robertson said that as attorney for the defendants in the case, he would not vote upon the petition of Kalo, but would ask leave to speak upon the matter. The fact was that the motive for the crime attached itself readily, at once and clearly to Kapea. There is a marked distinction between the offending of Kapea on the one part and Kalo and Upapa on the other. Kalo had always borne an excellent reputation and it appeared on close examination that, as the President had said, Kapea was the leader throughout and Kalo an unwilling accomplice. Throwing leniency to the father will not evidence palliation of the crime.

Mr. Robertson thought the Kauai people had too much local feeling in the case—were prejudiced. In all intercourse, Mr. Robertson had not noticed a trace of bad temper in Kalo and had found him an honest man in all things. Mr. Brown said the taking of a human life by the law was an extremely serious matter. The Council is called upon to decide if two lives shall be given for one. The sympathy of all the members no doubt goes out to Kalo. Mr. Brown had thought, until Kalo had spoken, that Kalo was at the head and front of the awful offense. The President had gone over the evidence some time after it had been given and his impression, under these circumstances was certainly most weighty. Upapa seemed as guilty in the crime committed as Kalo. It is difficult to dispose of this petition and the matter should be most carefully considered. Mr. Brown said he had been influenced by the report of the President.

Mr. Wilcox said this was the most important case the Council had ever been called upon to consider. Perhaps the law called for the life of the man Kalo, but for himself he believed that the taking of one life would serve the ends of justice.

Mr. Wilcox moved to recommend commutation to life sentence for Kalo. Mr. Ka-ne found a wide difference between the two cases. He did not believe Kalo equally guilty with Kapea and was in favor of the petition for leniency.

Minister Damon said that in this matter the Government was practically on trial. In grave affairs in the past the authorities of the Republic have so proceeded as to win the confidence and support of all the people. This seemed an opportunity to temper justice with mercy. Kalo was not so deep in the crime as his son. What effect would the hanging of the two men have on our society. In the opinion of the Minister mercy should be extended to Kalo on the facts and for the reason that justice would be vindicated.

Mr. Kennedy was opposed to an off hand vote. He did not believe any reasons excepting those that could be drawn from considerations of justice and the law should enter into thought on the case.

Mr. Dole suggested that a committee be appointed to report on Saturday.

Mr. Jones quite agreed with Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Jones did not relish the position of being compelled to vote on a man's life. In this instance he did not calculate on the degree of guilt of any of the other men. There should be put in the balance only the question of guilt or innocence under the law. The speaker wished to do only his duty and wanted to look into the case for himself.

Mr. Brown agreed with Messrs. Jones and Kennedy that it would be well to have further time.

Mr. Phillips could discern no good or sound cause for delay. The case had been placed before the Council fully and fairly. Mr. Phillips gave rather elaborately and in detail his view of antagonism to capital punishment. Here is a chance to save a life. Mr. Phillips said he was able to at once vote affirmatively and conscientiously on the petition. "Laying aside my ideas on capital punishment," said Mr. Phillips, "I find this man is but an accessory and we should see that it is precisely in our province to interfere in a case of this kind."

Mr. Phillips seconded the motion of Mr. Wilcox.

Mr. Wilcox did not see how postponement in any way would influence or affect the mind of anyone.

Mr. Ka-ne also seconded the motion. Only five members voted—all in the affirmative.

Mr. Dole called for a full vote.

Mr. Winston moved for postponement to Saturday at 2 p. m. Seconded by Mr. Brown. Carried by a vote of six to four.

The President named Messrs. Jones, Ka-ne and Winston as members of the committee.

Adjourned to 2 p. m. Saturday.

IN A SEMINARY.

Pretty Wedding at the Kamehameha Girls' School.

There was a beautiful wedding at Kamehameha Girls' School Monday night. The bride was Miss Julia Lovell, an assistant teacher in the institution and the groom was Capt. W. L. Bowers, of the Merchants' Patrol. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. H. Parker, the veteran pastor of Kawaiahaeo Church.

The bride was tastefully attired in a costume of white, with orange blossoms, while the groom was in the regulation black. The marriage service was performed in the large gymnasium hall. A march was given on the piano as the bridal party approached. The words making man and wife of the central figures of the gathering were pronounced as the couple stood beneath a bell of white and red carnations.

The bride is a bright, winsome young woman who has been an assistant teacher in the seminary for several years after graduation with high honors. Miss Pope, who for the fourteenth time poses a pupil by marriage, speaks of this bride in the highest terms. Capt. Bowers has been in Honolulu nearly four years and during that time has by his industry and correct conduct won the confidence of all with whom he has come into contact.

A KAUAI MEMBER

Born On That Island, But Now Residing On Oahu.

YOUNG MAN OF ASSEMBLY

Mr. Paul Isenberg—An Intelligent Working Representative—Attended School In Honolulu.

A gentleman who is a heavyweight in the House of Representatives in more than one way is Mr. Paul Isenberg of Wailae, Oahu, who holds a seat from a Kauai constituency. Mr. Isenberg fits to the work with extreme neatness. He is a practical man of affairs and is valuable as a counsellor on any measure presented for the consideration of the delegates. He is active and alert on the floor and is a hard and conscientious worker on committee detail. Mr. Isenberg is quite familiar with the native language and has a thorough knowledge of everything pertaining to the Islands.



PAUL ISENBERG.
(Photo by Williams.)

Paul Isenberg, son of Paul Isenberg, is about 32 years of age, one of the youngest members of the Legislature. He was born on the Island of Kauai and through residence and interests there was chosen as a House member by voters who know him as child and man. Mr. Isenberg was taken to Germany and back when he was still in long dresses. When he was old enough to attend school he was brought to Honolulu and enrolled in the private academy of A. T. Atkinson, with whom he now sits as a lawmaker. There are quite a large number of his school mates in business and in public life in the city today. For the finish to his education Mr. Isenberg was sent to Germany. In the land of his father he was a student 10 years. Seven of the years were spent in famous gymnasia and colleges. Two years were spent on a farm where there was taught tilling the soil, dairy management, etc. One year was spent in a beet sugar refinery. It was the intention to have Mr. Isenberg a Hawaiian plantation man. He mastered the upper branches of sugar production, but has always preferred farming and stock raising, and is entirely at home and wholly satisfied on his splendid ranch, a few miles from the capital. It was while in Europe that Mr. Isenberg had the attention of the best teachers given to the cultivation of his remarkable tenor voice. He is a thorough musician who is sometimes heard in public here, and who if he will, might be upon the operatic stage. One of the finest things ever heard in any country, was the singing of Mr. Isenberg, when "Il Travatore" was presented by local talent here, under the direction of Mrs. Montague-Turner.

Returning from Europe, Mr. Isenberg entered upon his career in his native land at Lahue plantation, on Kauai. The opportunity offering about nine years ago, he took the Wailae ranch, where he now has a modern high class dairy and several hundred of his 2,000 acres of land under cultivation. At this place so successfully conducted by Mr. Isenberg he has a handsome home where friends from the city and from abroad are often entertained by himself and Mrs. Isenberg. The estate has been much improved in recent years. There are three artesian wells, where there was but one before, and forests and sorghum and hay fields have covered plains and foothills that in former years were quite bare.

The political creed of Mr. Isenberg is not all complicated or indirect. First

he is an annexationist. If annexation fails or pending its accomplishment, he favors continuance of the Republic as it exists today. "Of course the Government makes mistakes sometimes," says the member of the House, "but everyone knows that the Administration is honest, well meaning and careful and responsible. Stable government is what the country must have."

In all legislation Mr. Isenberg is jealous of the rights and welfare of the native Hawaiians and of Island interests. He is a man of few words, but always speaks his mind without equivocation. Liberal in his ideas and pleasant in all intercourse, he makes friends in public as he has in private life. Mr. Isenberg is on the committees for military and commerce and so far has done excellent service whenever called upon.

SQUADRON PLACED.

Secretary Long Prepares to Defend the Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Following the announcement today that the torpedo flotilla had left the Canaries came this announcement by Secretary Long, indicating the placing of our squadron and fleet on a war footing:

"Admiral Sicard has been granted leave, very much to the regret of the Navy Department, on account of ill health."

"Captain Sampson has been made commander of the fleet at Key West."

"Captain Evans has been ordered to take command of the battleship Iowa."

"The orders to the squadron in Hampton Roads have not yet been issued."

Although the announcement did not so state, it soon became known that Commodore W. Schley was slated to command the "flying squadron."

The department has succeeded in purchasing eight steam yachts and four steam tugs, presumably at or near New York, for use in the auxiliary naval fleet.

The Governors of Massachusetts and New York are requested to direct their naval militia to assume charge of the monitors assigned for the protection of Boston and New York harbors.

Telegraphic orders have been sent to all naval recruiting stations giving unlimited authority to make enlistments until further orders.

FLOTILLA HAS STARTED.

Spain's Fleet Leaves Canary Islands for Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Cablegrams coming from three different sources, announcing that Spain's formidable torpedo flotilla was headed in this direction, were the principal disturbing elements in the developments of the day. In the Navy Department the news caused a great stir. It caused renewed activity in the work of naval preparations and resulted in the prompt allotment of an additional million dollars for the purchase and fitting out of an improvised torpedo fleet.

The news of the flotilla's departure came from three official sources, respectively to the State, Navy and War departments. It is that thirteen swift torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats, the horns of the Spanish navy, left the Canary Islands today for Porto Rico. These vessels are merely accompanied by armed transports and not by men-of-war, although Spain had proposed to protect the flotilla by the Cristobal Colon, an armored cruiser of 7000 tons.

San Francisco "Ads."

Among the advertisements of interest to Honolulu people and recently appearing in San Francisco papers, may be summarized the following:

Dividend No. 79 (50 cents a share) of the Oceanic Steamship Company, paid April 1. E. H. Sheldon, secretary.

Dividend No. 53 (40 cents a share) of the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company, paid March 21. E. H. Sheldon secretary.

Regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Sugar Refining Company, held on March 28th at noon, for the election of directors and transaction of other business. Robert Oxnard secretary.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Assessor Shaw and his assistants are abroad these days with their books. They are listing values for the basis of tax payments in September next.

LICENSE MEASURE

Senate Committee Reports On a Bill for Light Wines.

THE INCOME TAX DISCUSSED

Amendment Opposed By Ministry. House Resolution On Introduction Of Bills.

Thirty-sixth Day, April 5.

The Commerce Committee reported on a substitute liquor license bill. One of the important features in the new bill, to insure the letting of the licenses only in communities where the majority of the residents favor them, is in the provision that applicants must first obtain the endorsement of the majority of the responsible members of the district. The number of licenses for each district is regulated by the number of inhabitants and the road traffic. With the exception of four districts the number of licenses for each is restricted to three. Waikiki, Moanalua and Kapalama shall be granted each one in this district, provided any are allowed. The licenses are to be placed at \$200 each.

Sensors Holstein and Schmidt of the committee say, in recommending the substitute bill: "The report of the Marshal and the respective Sheriffs show that the illicit selling of spirituous liquors is being carried on without being checked in other districts and that some legislation covering the grounds mentioned in the measure should be enacted."

"The free importation of California wines, was a temperance measure, and such licenses as these will insure the means in the outer districts against the drinking of such stuff, as now are illicitly sold."

Senator Baldwin of the committee reported as follows: "I am not in favor of saloons, but illicit traffic, especially in the outer districts, has increased to such an extent that it seems to be wise to bring the traffic under better control and more under the surveillance of the police by well guarded law. The Sheriffs of the Islands urge that this be done. The law proposed is well guarded and no license can be issued under its provisions in any district except on the approval of the responsible citizens of the district in writing."

The amendment to the tax act presented by the Finance Committee was returned from the Printing Committee and considered. The discussion which it provoked was principally on the definition of the word "mercantile" in its application in the act. In a number of cases under the act as it was enforced in 1897, it was asserted that the tax assessor applied Schedule E in addition to the tax on purely mercantile houses where business consisted in stock in trade and the profits were derived from selling such stock. Senators Schmidt and Brown advocated the passage of the amendment, maintaining that under its provisions the interpretation and the application of the section were both clearly defined and were not left to the discretion of the Finance Department. No objection was made on their part to the proper taxation of businesses, but they held that the amendment covered just the point in dispute and regulated the application of the Schedule as was intended by the Legislature in enacting the law and prevented the exposure of private affairs when not called for.

Senator Baldwin was not thoroughly prepared to vote for the amendment. He feared that the word mercantile allowed too much latitude. Many firms were conducting a business which was made up of several branches. In one sense it might be considered purely a mercantile establishment, in another it would clearly come within the meaning of the schedule. For this reason the amendment was not sufficiently defined.

Both the Attorney-General and Minister Damon were opposed to the amendment. The former took the ground that it would practically defeat the purposes of the tax act in part as there would be no method of determining what was a mercantile business if no returns were to be made. The present act, he argued, called for a return and it was on that basis that the tax assessor performed his work. If the amendment, that mercantile houses should make no statement, should be enforced the assessor could make no estimates except on the voluntary returns of the houses themselves. He suggested that if the Senate insisted on the amendment it should be so worded that it could be made to apply only to section 63 into which it was to be incorporated. Other sections were included under the head of "Tax Return," and the amendment might be construed to include them also.

Minister Damon said he saw a grave danger in the amendment, that it might be construed to include more than even its promoters contemplated and even to render the act inoperative in part. He advised deliberation as after adjournment of the Legislature the Government would be left for two

years and the Finance Department in its estimates for revenue must have something definite to work upon.

The amended bill was referred for consideration to a special committee, the members of which were to be appointed later.

The report of the Committee on Public Lands recommending setting apart the land at Kala and the old Makiki baseball grounds for free public recreation grounds was adopted and the bill went to the Committee on Enrollment.

The House bill relating to a new division of tax appeal districts and placing the appointment of appeal courts in the hands of the President, was passed section by section on second reading. Third reading was set for Wednesday.

Senator McCandless introduced his bill making plumbing regulations for the Kona district of Oahu. The bill is a voluminous document. It is incorporated specific regulations in operation in American cities providing for pipes, fixtures, drainage and the like. It also provides for the appointment by the Board of Health of a Board of Examiners, the chairman of which shall be the Superintendent of Public Works, and with two other members who shall be master plumbers. All plumbers shall be examined by this Board before licenses shall be issued to them. For the business the master plumbers shall pay \$5 and the journeymen \$1. All plumbing work and specifications for work shall be inspected and approved by an inspector to be appointed by the Board of Health. Provisions are made for enforcing the regulations and penalties are attached. The bill passed first reading and went to the Printing Committee.

Senators Kahanah and Holstein were summoned to go to Hawaii.

At 11:45 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Rep. Fague reported for the Finance Committee to whom was referred page 3 and lines 36 and 37 inclusive on page 4 of Senate Bill 1. After recommending slight amendments, the report goes on to say:

"We find that Messrs. Bishop & Co. had as collateral, the same having been paid by them, a voucher approved by the Minister of Finance, for the printing of certificates of deposit amounting to \$4674.56, and that through some oversight this item has been heretofore overlooked. We do therefore recommend that on page 4, between lines 45 and 46, a new item be inserted: Printing certificates of deposit, \$4674.56. We further find that in the Postal Bureau there is an unpaid bill for printing postal cards or envelopes contained therein of \$712.50. This amount is unpaid through no oversight or neglect of the Postal Bureau, as this bill was never presented until a short time since, although contracted March 30th, 1897. We do therefore further recommend that the following item be inserted: Printing 50,000 postal cards, \$712.50."

The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Loebenstein presented the report of the Committee on Public Lands on various petitions and resolutions. Referred to the Printing Committee to be printed.

Rep. Fague asked for 30 days extension of time for the Finance Committee to consider the rapid transit and Hilo Electric Railway bills. Rep. Robertson objected saying that 15 days was ample. The vote on 15 days stood 5 to 3. Vice-Speaker Kaal voted on "Rep. Robertson's side."

Rep. Fague presented the following petitions from Kona:

1. \$25,000 for widening and improving the present road from Kona to Aiea and extending to the Kau boundary.

2. \$25,000 for the purpose of widening and improving the present mauka belt road from the top of the Kalaupoo road to Pahoe to Aiea in said district and extending the said mauka belt road from said Aiea to the boundary between this district and the District of Kau in said Island of Hawaii.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Achi presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this House when a Government physician is absent from his district over one month, another be appointed in his place for the length of time he is to be absent."

This resolution was referred to the Joint Committee on Rules.

Rep. Achi stated that he had received letters from the District of Kau telling of the hardships suffered by some of the poor people on account of the lack of a Government physician there. The present physician had been granted a leave of absence for two months. Another man had gone up to take his place, but had not been appointed by the Government. He was employed by the plantations and would do no outside work.

Rep. Robertson introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That no bill be allowed to be introduced into this House after the 15th day of April, except by a Cabinet Minister or by a Committee of this House relating to some matter having been duly referred to the same."

Rep. Robertson stated that it was customary when this stage of the session was reached to take steps toward bringing matters in hand to a close. The matter should receive the careful attention of the members. He therefore moved to make the resolution the special order of the day for Wednesday. Carried.

House Bill 49, relating to the limitations of time within which actions may be ordered to recover possession of land, read second time and passed. Third reading set for Wednesday.

Rep. Fague reported as follows for the Finance Committee on House Bill 42, relating to the duty on spirituous liquors, still wines and other beverages made from materials other than

grape juice, and amending Section 1 of Act 19 of the Session Laws of 1896 relating thereto; also, Petition No. 44 from Japanese sake dealers, asking for a reduction of the duty on that article especially:

"Prior to July, 1897, there was a large amount of sake imported into the Republic, a large proportion of which was consumed by the native Hawaiians on whom the effect was one to be deplored. That owing to the passage of the act which this bill proposes to amend, and which went into effect July 1st, 1897, the importation of sake has gradually diminished, until for the first three months of 1898, the amount imported was only 2983 gallons. That, in consequence of the consumption by the native Hawaiians has almost entirely stopped since the taking effect of the act of 1896. From which your committee deduce the conclusion that the high duty imposed by the said act has placed this kind of liquor at such a high price that the native Hawaiians have either used less beverages of this nature, or have sought some other beverage, which does not have the deleterious effect which sake has. On inquiry, your committee believe that the sake used in Japan is a much milder and another article than that commonly revealed here, whether the substance or substance in sake which cause this deleterious effect on those drinking this liquor is added before or after importation, we are unable to determine."

"Your committee believe that it is impossible to import the sake used in Japan into this country, unless the same be fortified with more or less alcohol or other fortifying spirit or substance. Again on inquiry, your committee have come to believe that the amount of sake used among the Japanese laborers here does not nearly amount to the quantity named in the petition, that a large number of the better class of laborers do not use sake, but very little if any, and that consequently the present law creates no hardships over them."

"Again, the present bill by imposing a special duty on sake, would discriminate either for or against the same, which your committee do not consider wise to do at this time. We do therefore recommend that the bill and petition be laid on the table."

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

First and second readings of House Bill 41, relating to the erection of steam laundries in the city of Honolulu.

Rep. Wilber as chairman of the Commerce Committee, explained the reason for bringing in the substitute bill. The committee had looked carefully into the matter and had found that the Government had been to a great expense in the erection of wash-houses in Hawaii. This was done as a sanitary measure. Although all the rooms were occupied by Chinamen the cost of building the wash-houses had not been realized as yet by the Government from rent. Erecting a steam laundry within the city limits should not be considered without the probable effect on the Government income. The Commission had decided that a license must not be issued to one person, but must be made general and the license put at such a sum as to exclude all small fry who might want to set up a steam laundry with a boiler on a wheelbarrow and a small machine. The license had been placed at \$150. He was sorry to notice a motion to reduce this to \$100.

After quite a little discussion, the license was returned to \$100. Third reading of the laundry bill set for Wednesday.

RAPID TRANSIT

Petition With 500 Names Presented to Legislature.

Sake Bill Passes Second Reading. Senate Adjourns After a Short Session.

SENATE.

Thirty-seventh Day, April 6.

After waiting for ten minutes for a quorum the Senate was called to order. A communication was received from the House announcing the passage of and transmitting the House Bill regulating the adulteration of food and drugs.

President Wilber announced the appointment of Senators Baldwin, Brown and Schmidt on the special committee to consider the amendment to the tax act.

The House bill relating to the release of dower of married women was taken up on the third reading and passed.

The House bill relating to tax appeal courts passed third reading. The favorable report of the committee, on the bill relating to the submission of differences to the Supreme Court without action, was adopted carrying second reading. Third reading was set for Monday.

The House bill to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs passed first reading.

Senate Bill 27 relating to appeal cases of bankruptcy was read by title, passed second reading and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to view the races at Kapiolani Park on Saturday afternoon. At 10:45 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

At the opening of the House yesterday forenoon, Rep. Atkinson presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in part, as follows:

Your committee begs leave to report as follows:

Claims of C. A. S. S. Line, \$9,439.12 Interest for 1 year from May 20, 1897, to May 20, 1898, 566.33

\$10,005.47

"The claim should be paid. We recommend that the \$10,005.47 be appropriated for interest. If the claim be paid before May 20, the balance of interest can be turned in as a Government realization."

"Claim of Chas. Danwell, \$1,386.00

"Committee recommend payment."

"Claim of sundry persons in re S. S. 'Kinau Maru' \$8,183.00

"Your committee have very carefully gone over and investigated the vouchers in this matter and found them in satisfactory order and reasonable in amount."

"The committee recommends the payment of all claims and at the same time desires to commend the action of the Executive for their action in the matter, which probably saved considerable trouble and loss of life."

"The committee recommend the payment of the item of \$21.65 for the band. The items consist of music ordered from London; also the items for Military of \$14; clerical aid San Francisco Consulate, \$9; a bill which came in after the close of the period and claim of Thomas Nott of \$16; a small item which has been overlooked for four years."

"Your committee also recommends that the expenses for Diplomatic and Consular service, amounting to \$3,820.00 and expenses of special envoy to London, \$1,421.00 be also paid; but it would like to call the attention of the Executive to the fact that in the future when incurring similar expenses, they should be authorized by a distinct authorization from the Council of State."

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Gear reported as follows for the Committee on Public Health and Education on House Bill 63, to repeal Section 5 of Act 51 of the Session Laws of 1896, relating to the disposition of the school tax.

"The section which is to be repealed by this bill provides that school taxes be paid into the Treasury as a special deposit to the credit of and to be used solely in such school districts as the taxes are paid in from. We find that the appropriation bill fully provides for all monies required for the support and maintenance of public schools, and that the above section entails an extra amount of care and labor in keeping the special deposits, without accomplishing any good results. We therefore recommend that the bill pass."

Rep. Gear further reported for the Committee on Public Health and Education on House Bill 62, to prohibit children under the age of 15 years from smoking tobacco, as follows: "The object of the bill is sufficiently explained in its title. Your committee are of the opinion that the imprisonment of children for such an offense is smoking tobacco would only tend to the increase of crime and the making of criminals. We therefore recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed."

Both reports were laid on the table to be considered with the bills.

Rep. Gear introduced a resolution to the effect that \$10,000 be appropriated for macadamizing the Punchbowl road between the Plaza road and Alapai street.

The resolution introduced by Rep. Robertson on Tuesday relating to the limit of time for the introduction of new bills into the House, was brought up for consideration. Rep. Robertson moved to amend the resolution to read the 15th instead of the 14th of April.

Rep. Achi moved to further amend to the effect that the resolution do not apply to bills, notice of which has already been given. The resolution was adopted as amended.

Third reading of House bill 49 unanimously passed.

Third reading of House bill 41 relating to steam laundries.

Rep. Robertson moved to amend the first section to read: "The Minister of Interior shall issue to any person, company, or partnership, license to erect, etc., instead of 'The Minister of Interior may in his discretion issue, etc.'"

He referred to a possible conflict between the Board of Health and the Minister of the Interior. To make it incumbent on the Minister of the Interior to issue licenses to set up steam laundries within the provisions of the bill, would remove this obstacle. Minister Damon denied that there was ever any conflict between the Minister of the Interior and the Board of Health. On the contrary, the two branches had always gone along very smoothly together. Rep. Robertson denied this and cited the famous Tai Kee case of Beretania street. The Chinaman after putting his place in a sanitary condition and after fulfilling all the orders of the Board of Health, received a certificate from that body. He took this to the Minister of the Interior and was refused a license. There was a clear case of conflict. Minister Damon explained this by saying that the people of the vicinity had petitioned against the granting of a license to Tai Kee. The Executive considered it their duty to listen to the wishes of the people round about. The amendment was lost.

Rep. Loebenstein wanted the "city" of Hilo inserted in the bill. There was an objection immediately. Hilo was not a city. After much discussion, the motion to insert Hilo was put. The majority voted for the insertion of Hilo but the vice-Speaker ruled that "it is necessary to have 8 votes to amend the section." He therefore denied the amendment lost and the bill passed third reading.

Third reading of House bill 42 relating to duty on sake.

There was no end of discussion when this matter came before the House. Rep. Robertson made the principal speech of the morning advocating placing the duty on sake at 50 cents. One

of the greatest blunders of the last session was the passage of the bill that raised the duty on sake from 50 cents to \$1. At the very same session, the duty was entirely taken from light wines of not more than 15 per cent. alcoholic strength and these had been admitted free since that time. The result of this legislation was to place sake up to a prohibitive degree and to make the duty off champagne, the rich man's drink. Rep. Robertson stated that he voted for the sake bill at the last session of the Legislature with the idea that there was something injurious, something poisonous, in this liquor brought in in such large quantities from Japan. He had since that time ascertained that the sake brought here contained nothing deleterious and was of less alcoholic strength than a great many of the alcoholic drinks brought into the country at a much smaller percentage. The sake brought here varies in alcoholic strength from 15 to 18 per cent. Sometimes it does not go above 11 per cent.

Minister Damon was not in favor of reducing the duty of fifty cents with one fell swoop. He believed it should be placed at sixty cents. The revenue of the Government should be decreased very perceptibly with the great reduction of duty.

Other members of the House spoke for and against the amendment presented by Rep. Robertson and the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs presented the following answer to a question propounded by Rep. Atkinson: "I know of no school or educational establishment of a sectarian character that is being supported by the Government."

Rep. Atkinson moved the answer be laid on the table. However, he would like to state that he had in hand a document bearing on the transfer of Lahainaluna school. With this transfer was a profession of faith to be taught at Lahainaluna. Rep. Atkinson read a part of it to show that, by the transfer of the school to the Government, the school continued as sectarian, as one of the conditions was that the transfer could not be made without the acceptance of the profession of faith. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Rep. Robertson presented the following petition from over 500 tax payers of Honolulu: "The undersigned residents, property holders and tax payers of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, respectfully represent that, in their opinion the time has arrived when the question of rapid transit for Honolulu, demands attention and intelligent action; that there is not much hope of relief from the foreign corporation controlling the present tramway system, and your petitioners therefore respectfully pray favorable consideration of the bill granting a franchise to a local association."

Petition referred to the special committee having such matters in hand.

Continuation of the sake bill in second reading. The motion to place the duty on sake at fifty cents was put. The vote stood six to six. The Vice-Speaker voted on the side of fifty cents. The vote on the passage of the bill resulted in the same vote. The bill passed by the vote of the Vice-Speaker.

Third reading of the bill set for Saturday.

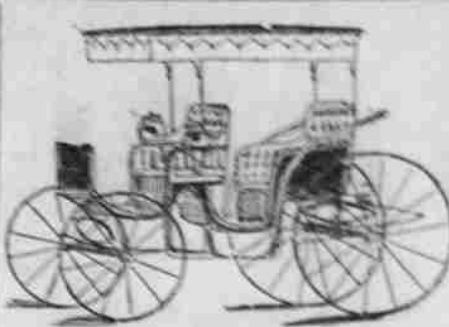
Second reading and passage of House Bill 45 relating to the estates of deceased persons and suits against the same. Third reading set for Saturday.

Second reading of House Bill 62, "An Act to prohibit children under the age of 15 years from smoking tobacco. As this bill was introduced by Vice-Speaker Kaal, Rep. Achi took the chair during its consideration."

Rep. Kaal made quite a long speech as introducer of the bill and finally suggested that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Rep. Robertson introduced amendments in Sections 2 and 3. There was a great deal of merit in the bill. The committee should not have so quick about recommending indefinite postponement. Rep. Atkinson considered the matter unworthy the consideration of the members of the House. It was simply a waste of time to be taking on the matter.

At 3:15 p. m. a motion to adjourn, made by Rep. Kaal, carried.

The Government band will play at the races at Kapiolani park on Saturday afternoon next instead of at Emma Square. Minister Cooper consented to this upon the showing that the meet is not a money making scheme so far as the promoters are concerned.



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NEW PENAL CODE

Its Use for Reference Is to Be Authorized By Statute.

THE WORK IS COMMENDED

Meeting of the Honolulu Bar Association—Report of the Committee—Circuit Court Judges.

A meeting of the members of the Bar for the purpose of considering the compilation of the Penal Laws by S. M. Ballou was held in the office of the Attorney-General yesterday afternoon. The Attorney-General presided and among those present were members of the committee to whom the matter had been referred as well as the most prominent attorneys of the city. The first business of the meeting was the report of the committee which was as follows:

W. O. SMITH, Esq., Chairman of Hawaiian Bar Association.

Dear Sir:—Your committee, appointed February 21st, 1898, for the purpose of comparing the Penal Laws compiled by S. M. Ballou, Esq., and entitled, "The Penal Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, 1897," with the existing penal statute laws, and also for the purpose of ascertaining whether said Penal Laws contain all the Penal Laws of this Republic, begs to report that said Penal Laws contain and embrace, as far as your Committee knows and has been able to ascertain, all of the Penal Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, and that with the exception of the following matters said Penal Laws agree in manner and form with the Penal Statutes of the Hawaiian Islands.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Sections 65, 66 and 67 of said Compiled Laws, the same being Sections 65-67 of S. L. 1896, Act 9, have been declared void and inoperative; R. vs. Li Shai, 10 Haw. 262; we think the note should state that they have been so declared.

2. Section 205, Penal Laws, word "to" omitted. It should be as in Section 2, S. L. 1884, Chapter 51, "shall supply to the same" instead of "shall supply the same," as in said Penal Laws.

3. Section 334, Penal Laws, reads "or liable to be injured thereby," should be "are liable to be injured thereby." See Penal Code, Ch. 36, Section 1.

4. Penal Laws, Section 425: All of said Section has been repealed except the last paragraph, which reads, "The possession of such distilled liquor shall be prima facie evidence, etc." See Govt. v. Sakubachi, 9 Haw. 388. We think the note should state that the same has been so repealed.

5. Penal Laws, Section 541, reads "to show that arms or munitions of war," it should read as in P. G. Act 24, "to show that such arms or munitions of war."

6. Section 810 Penal Laws state the fee for granting marriage licenses to be twenty-five cents. Should be "one dollar" as per S. L. 1888, Chapter 21.

7. Penal Laws, Section 1977, reads "and in default of payment," should read, "and in default of payment." See S. L. 1888, Chap. 10, Sec. 6.

8. Penal Laws, Sec. 1608, the following: and covered with inflammable material for sign or any other purpose," is left out. See S. L. 1886, Ch. 2, Sec. 4.

9. Penal Laws, Section 1604; the following: "upon an order from the Minister of the Interior" is omitted. See S. L. 1886, Ch. 2, Sec. 5.

10. Penal Laws, Sec. 1249 refers to Sec. 548 of Civil Laws; it should refer to Sec. 548 of Civil Laws.

While it is probably correct to have all laws which may have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, though not expressly repealed by the Legislature, appear in said Penal Laws, yet it causes some confusion if nothing appears in the note to show that such action has been taken by the Supreme Court.

Your Committee considers the compilation of these Penal Laws as a most admirable work and reflecting much credit upon the compiler, for the accuracy and completeness with which such work has been performed.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. BROWN,

A. ROSA,

WM. A. HENSHALL.

The report having been submitted, the committee presented two draft bills, one of these making the compilation of Attorney Ballou a reference book in all judicial proceedings and the other, enacting the compilation as the Penal Code. After a thorough discussion of the matter, it was decided to recommend to the Legislature the passage of an act making the compilation an authoritative reference book of Penal Laws.

The Attorney-General then read a draft of a bill authorizing the President to appoint a temporary judge for the Circuit Courts in the event of such temporary disabilities as sickness or absence from the country. The members of the Bar present recommended that the bill be introduced at this session of the Legislature.

Wells for Molokai.

Senator J. A. McCandless and his brother "Kimo" S. McCandless, comprising two members of the well boring firm of the three brothers, left yesterday morning on the steamer Mauna Loa for Molokai. The gentlemen will

leave the boat at Kaunakali. Messrs. McCandless go to Molokai on this trip at the request of the new Molokai Ranch Company. It is the intention to make an expert "survey" in matter of artesian wells. The statement was made when the Molokai Ranch came into control of the new owners that it was proposed to establish a sugar estate. This planning for artesian wells is the first step in the direction of the same enterprise. It is believed by a number of men who have given thought to the subject that water will be found by boring on Molokai, the same as on the other Islands of the group.

Men and Material.

W. Henry, road supervisor for all of Koolau, was in town yesterday and for several hours in consultation with Mr. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works. A schooner has been chartered to carry lumber, cement and iron to the other side of the Island for the construction and repair of bridges. Cargo is to be landed early next week. Work is already under way at several places. A man to direct the stone work happened to be on the ground. A bridge building foreman will be sent from Honolulu.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Business Transacted At a Regular Meeting.

Bids for Supplying Dressed Beef and Vaccine Virus—Close Figuring.

At a regular meeting of the National Board of Health, held in the offices at the Judiciary Building at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, the matters considered covered quite a range.

Those who attended the meeting were President Smith, Secretary Willcox, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson, T. F. Lansing, L. D. Kellogg, Dr. Alvarez, Dr. Monsarrat, Inspector J. D. McVeigh.

The Maternity Home has invested in a \$1,000 bond of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. and still has a neat balance on hand.

Letters were read citing that there was no Government physician in Kau district. Dr. Capron has left and Dr. Macmillan is acting for the plantations only. The matter will be held in abeyance for a time.

It was suggested that notice be given to all concerned that hereafter the purchase of a practice including the post of Government physician, would not meet with the approval of the Board. No formal action was taken in these premises.

Dr. Moore of the Hilo hospital recommended that Dr. Fanny Wetmore be made a consulting physician for Hilo hospital. The board at once made the appointment, agreeing with Dr. Moore that it would be wise to have a woman on the staff.

President Smith remarked on 23 deaths during the months of March of persons unattended. Of this number 18 were Hawaiians, 4 Chinese and 1 Portuguese. The weather was blamed to some degree for the alarming high rate of mortality. President Smith wished the matter of so many persons dying unattended to be given careful attention. He added that in some cases there was doubtless attendance that was not reported. Dr. Day hinted that it might be a good plan to require certificate of cause of death from a physician. The matter will be considered later.

Two tenders for supplying beef cattle to the Molokai Settlement for six months were received. The Molokai Ranch Company said 54 cents for dressed beef and the Trustees of the Parker estate said 5 cents. The contract was awarded to the lower bidder by unanimous vote.

The Hobron Drug Co. and Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., bid for the contract to supply vaccine virus tubes to the Board of Health. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., placed the figure at 49 1/2 cents and were given the contract, as the other bid was half a cent higher. The price has been 60 cents a tube.

Dr. Monsarrat reported on stock killed here for beef. This food supply is becoming cleaner constantly. The application of Arthur Johnstone for appointment as milk and food inspector, detailed the capabilities and accomplishments of that gentleman at considerable length. Filed.

Executive session with Dr. Alvarez.

An Estate Change.

The proposed final accountings of B. Cartwright as trustee for Maud Auld, Edith Morton and H. C. Morton, as reported by Referee Thompson, have been approved by Circuit Judge Perry. The petition of Mr. Cartwright for discharge has been granted, but the Court holds in abeyance the matter of selecting a successor to the trustee.

AT CYCLOMERE

There Will Be More Racing on the Scenic Track.

A LOCAL HUI IS TO LEASE

Young Men Form An Association. Will Give Good Clean Sport To Provide Pace.

Cyclomere is to remain.

Mr. Desky has not relented at all. He still clings in a remarkably fixed manner to his determination to have no more to with bicycle racing. But racing on the scenic track has not ended. There is in store for the thousands of Honolulu people who like the track events any number of good programs.

An association of young men who agree that good, clean racing should be continued here will take hold of Cyclomere on a lease. The young men are all responsible citizens, well known and would not under any circumstances allow their names to be used or identify themselves with other than correct sporting. There are five in the hui, and four are riders. Two of the riders have been very prominent in all the meets at the track.

During the forenoon today an arrangement for the lease of the track, practically settled upon yesterday, will be entered into formally by the signing of papers. An early announcement will be made of the first meet under the direction of the Company. The racers will probably be given about two weeks in which to train. In the meantime the track and grounds will receive such repairs and attention as may be required. Comparatively little damage has been done by the recent storms.

In speaking yesterday of the report that the track was to be used for racing again, Mr. Desky said: "It is not necessary, perhaps, to say again, that I am in earnest in my intention to have personally, nothing more to do with bicycle racing. It has worried me too much, and then I have more important matters that demand about all the time one man can command. I will make considerable money by doing away with Cyclomere park and selling the lots, particularly since it is settled that the Iron Works are in time going to that neighborhood. However, I will sacrifice something for the sake of encouraging a sport of which so many people here are fond. I will not stand in the way of some one else handling the track if they are capable and responsible people. The boys who are now negotiating have the confidence of the best people in Honolulu and I believe they will be successful. I have refused to entertain any proposal to let the track out from week to week or month to month. I would listen to no lease term of less than half a year. I have told them that it may be said that it is the same as settled that a deal will go through. It had been a hope of mine from the time I started operations in Kewalo that Cyclomere could be kept as a place of resort. There is nothing finer of the kind in any country. The people to a large extent seemed to think the same, but there were some trouble makers who made the thing a burden to me and to my other business. So far as I am concerned now, the track may run along for quite a time if the public approves of it."

One of the young men who will lead in the operations of the hui says of the future of the enterprise: "We are going into this thing to keep racing alive here. We believe that in time the people will come to the frame of mind that they will refuse to allow any thought of dispensing with the track. It is a fine pleasure place for everybody, whether they know anything about wheeling or not. We have no idea of piling up lots of money for ourselves. Indeed, we shall be satisfied if the venture pays us a very moderate return in a strictly business way. Five of us will put in considerable of our time and we shall be compelled to hire some help. We do not claim by any means that we will revolutionize racing or show the people such sport as they never heard of, but we will be mighty careful and painstaking in everything. In the first place there will not be entertained for an instant from any quarter the slightest sign of rowdiness. Persons who cannot behave themselves will be promptly taken from the track. We are going to improve racing and avoid a whole lot of wrangling by pacing every scratch race. This was advocated by a number from the first, but was not done. We can afford it, because two of our boys will do little else. We hope to be able to offer such prizes as will attract the riders and to satisfy them in all other ways and we hope to have programs that will insure good patronage. We have talked with a number of men whose endorsement will be of great assistance and without a single exception we have received encouragement."

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry street, Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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Then imagine that you are the manufacturer, and have to make a profit, and besides, sell it to the grocer at such a price that he can make a profit too.

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PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

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TRY OUR WAY

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Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.



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Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

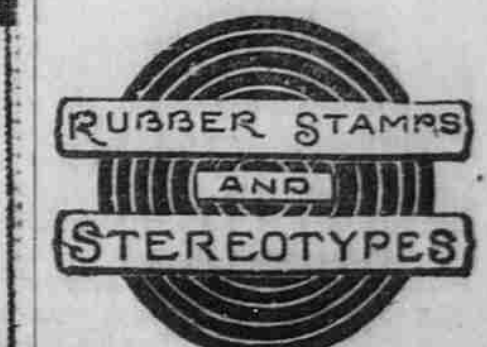
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Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

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All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1898.

THE NATIVE GIRLS.

A person familiar with the condition of the native Hawaiian women, in reply to the complaint of a native woman that appeared on Tuesday in our columns, that she and others were suffering from foreign competition, states that the native women have failed to take advantage of their opportunities in the matter of domestic service; that there has always been a willingness to use them as domestics, but that they fail to answer the purpose. It is, we believe, a fact that the natives and part natives, who have considerable means, do not employ them, but generally prefer the Asiatics as domestics. If the natives themselves prefer foreigners to their own race, in this respect, it shows the want of confidence of the natives in their own people. Even as seamstresses they do not generally give satisfaction, owing to their rather indolent habits, and want of ambition. Of course, there are exceptions to this general statement, and the lot of some native, and part native women is a hard one, because they are willing and anxious to work.

From a philanthropic standpoint, the case of the native girls is a difficult one. Just what to do with them, how to educate them, how to aid them, without making them objects of charity, is a matter that has for a long time, caused much anxious thought among their white friends. Even if simple industries were provided for them, it remains a question whether or not they would meet the requirements.

The experiment of training them to carry out some general industry, on a large scale, has not been tried. Thorough training, not teaching, is required for such a purpose. Many industries might be suggested, but there would be no success in it, unless there was a persistent training of the pupils for several years. But would the native girls engage in it? Are not the social conditions here such that they would refuse to follow in it any considerable numbers? Would they be steady workers?

The question of the education of these girls is a most perplexing one. One thing is certain, the education of the head is useless, unless that education can command a corresponding support. The American girl is finding that support in many ways. Is there any opening for the native girl?

CHEAP ALCOHOL.

One of the most important articles used in the manufacturing of many things is alcohol. Take any one of the encyclopedias of the various industries and look up the very extensive part it takes, and how impossible it would be to carry them on without it. This article, so valuable and absolutely necessary in the arts, also plays the mischief with man's morals and stomach. This two-sided character of the fluid makes complications and confusion in dealing with it, in its social relations. Why do not the temperance women of the world refuse to use perfumery on the ground that the substance that holds the perfume is the very substance that holds the "saloon" a-going?

We forbid the manufacture of alcohol here. On the other hand, the United States encourage the home production of it, by placing a high protective duty on it. We are assimilating ourselves to American civilization with a vengeance. We follow one policy. The United States follows a directly opposite policy. There is something loose in our statesmanship. Why did we not make it a condition of annexation that the United States forbid the manufacture of whiskey and alcohol in every State in the Union?

The high duty on alcohol prevents the building up of a number of small industries here. Many of the articles sold by druggists require alcohol in the preparation. The labor of manufacturing these articles can be obtained here. We drive these chemical manufacturers to England, Germany, France for stuff that should be made here, and give employment to our own people. Through southern France, and southern Italy, many hundreds of women and children are engaged in raising flowers for perfumes. One of the most important of these is the acacia farnesiana. It is the yellow round flower, the mimosa, that grows luxuriantly and well all over these islands. The perfume obtained from this flower is a staple article of commerce in Europe. It is the base of many different perfumes. Experiments made with our own flowers show that the perfumes are the same as those obtained in Europe. The extraction of these perfumes by the use of refined lard or oil, and their preservation in alcohol is a business which is light, clean, agreeable,

and especially suited to women and children. Hundreds of them should be employed in it. But this industry is out of the question, at the present price of alcohol. The establishment of this industry was recently proposed here, after most satisfactory experiments. The high price of alcohol forbade it. In 1896, an Englishman, in California, trained in the extensive lavender perfumery business of England, and familiar with the cultivation of flowers used in making perfumes in France, proposed to start the industry here, owing to the ease of raising certain flowers here. On finding out the price of alcohol he gave up the project.

It is perhaps needless to say that if cheap alcohol was required in the production of sugar, we would have it, regardless of consequences.

THE LIGHTHOUSE AGAIN.

Before Senator McCandless made a public charge against Superintendent Rowell of building an unstable lighthouse at Diamond Head, he should, as he had the power to do so, have called for the data regarding its construction, and it would have been furnished by the Interior Department. Upon this data he could have made his criticisms, and have shown that Mr. Rowell "got behind the lighthouse," just as the Senator got behind it, when he furiously charged the Government with a waste of public money, in junketing trips. He chose, however, to make a slanderous attack, of the most unjustifiable character, upon a public officer and engineer. Having filled himself up with a keg full of "high and solemn duty," he doesn't like the Advertiser, when it also sucks through a straw, some of the same "high and solemn duty," and at once he starts off his little dog Star to worry and tear an old pair of trousers thrown into the back yard by the King's Jester.

There is about as much danger of the lighthouse toppling over, as there is that the iron dogs in the Waterhouse premises on Nuuanu street will bite passing travelers. If the Senator must protect the people against the lighthouse, he must, for the same reason, protect the people against those iron dogs. Those dogs may bite. So may the lighthouse tumble over.

Mathematical calculations show, regarding the force of the wind pressure on the lighthouse, that it would stand in a hurricane that would roll the dwelling house of Charles Peterson, who keeps the lookout at Diamond Head, over and over like a band box.

We have again alluded to this subject, because there has been a wanton, ill-natured, and wicked attack upon a man who has by his economy, ingenuity and unappreciated devotion to his work, saved much money to the State.

Attacks of this kind drive many men, who would be honest public servants, to robbing public treasuries, on the ground that public honesty is more honored in breach of it, than in the observance. Such attacks tend to keep men who respect themselves out of public offices.

TENANTS AND LAND OWNERS.

Several days ago, we asserted that the tillers of the soil, who owned their own land were, largely, the backbone of the Anglo-Saxon races. We stated that the number of owners of soil on these islands, excepting the natives, were only 3 per cent. of the people, and this small percentage might involve serious consequences in time. Our contemporary, the Bulletin, met this view by quoting a table of statistics, which showed that 70 per cent. of the American families were tenant families. The inference was, of course, that our social condition in this respect, was very sound, and that our views must therefore be wrong.

We now present a few figures from the Census tables of the United States. In 1890, the total number of families in the United States was 12,690,152. Of these only 52.20 per cent. hired farms and homes, while 47.80 per cent. owned them. The Census even omitted any account of farms under three acres.

Of the families living on farms, 34.08 per cent. were merely tenants, while 65.92 owned their farms.

Of 1,749,579 families living in 420 cities, of which the population ranged from 8,000 to 100,000 and the ownership of real estate is largely concentrated in the hands of a few, the tenants numbered 61.04 per cent. and the owners numbered 38.97 per cent.

In the new States, the percentage of those owning the soil is much higher than the averages we quote.

In discussing the matter, we assumed that those who thought upon the subject, especially Americans, were familiar with the disposition of land in the United States, where enough of it has been given away at nominal prices, by the Government, to constitute several empires. The debates in Congress during the past century, have turned on the point of putting every citizen, and alien too, in the possession of cheap land, for the good of the State.

The same opinions hold in the Australian colonies.

No one that we know of claims that this system is practicable here at present. The fact that it is believed to be impracticable is one of the dangers of securing here, in the case of independence, stable government.

In the United States alone, the disorders and uprisings against authority in the majority of cases arise from the class who are gathered in the cities and have no stake in the soil. Whenever in the rural manufacturing districts, or in the smaller places, the mechanics and employees own the land they occupy, there are the least disturbances. The most conservative class in France is that embracing the 6,000,000 peasant proprietors. The communists, the revolutionary elements are found in the cities, especially Paris, where only a few comparatively speaking, own their own homes, but still hold the voting power.

The singular absence of small landed proprietors, of an intelligent class, is one of our dangers, and cannot be ignored.

SENATOR THURSTON AND CUBA.

The speech of Senator Thurston, in the Senate on Cuban affairs is one of the most dramatic scenes of the hour. His wife, a dying woman, almost at the moment the vision of the earth was about to close on her eyes forever, fervently besought her husband to plead for the suffering and forsaken in Cuba. He, struggling with the burden of his grief, at her loss, rose in his place in the Senate chamber and delivered to the men who hold the fate of peace or war, and to the people behind them, this message of a dying woman, with the fervent eloquence of one who was an eye witness of the horrors of the most brutal war of the century. He could only say of Spain: "She has set up more crosses in more lands, beneath more skies, and under them has butchered more people than all of the other nations of the earth combined."

There come moments in the life of a nation where if peace and gold are placed in one scale, and humanity and justice are placed in the other, the scale trembles only for an instant in the balance, and then peace and gold strike the beam. The question of profit and comfort to the American people ceases to exist. The great American ship of State clears her gun decks for action. And to President McKinley standing with his hand on the helm, every American turns and repeats the words of the old Greek mariners: "We trust thee, oh pilot, for thy hand is steady, and as long as thou art there, we shall not fear that our ship will leave her course."

THE SAKE QUESTION.

"The free importation of California wines was a temperance measure," is said by Senators Holstein and Schmidt, in their report on the bill to regulate the sale of liquors. We doubt it. It was really permitted in order to make the California wine merchants feel kindly towards us. If it was a temperance measure, it was adopted in spite of the best human experience to the contrary. No amount of local production of excellent clarets has made the American people a wine drinking people. Cheap as it is, it is not generally used in hotels, boarding houses or homes. The Americans like beer, and prefer it. Some of them like whiskey and will take nothing else. One may stop at a hundred average hotels, and the bar rooms will furnish them only whiskey and beer. Even in California, the cheap native wines are not largely used at home, but are exported.

We might as well try to make the people here, excepting the Portuguese, drink muscatel as claret.

When our Legislature cut off a cheap supply of sake to the Japanese, it acted in a paternal way with a vengeance. It raised, not a question of revenue, but one of forcing national customs, just as it would have disturbed the community, if it had put an internal revenue duty on milk of a dollar a gallon. The American Government, in its recent search for revenue, dared not raise the price of beer 1 cent per glass. The Republican party saw defeat in it.

The Japanese have no voting power, but it is not safe to try experiments with large bodies of men. If they feel injured, the time comes when they get their revenge.

The question of revenue is important, but insignificant in comparison with that of touching the customs and prejudices of men.

PENAL CONTRACT LABOR.

We entirely agree with Mr. John M. Horner in his conclusions, which appear in another column, on the matter of penal contract labor. He is a successful man, handles labor, and is credited with being very intelligent. But the majority of the planters do not agree with him in his willingness to abolish the system.

The majority do not like it, but they

fear that its abolition may disturb the labor supply. Nor will the community like the disturbance of the sugar industry which is the cow that gives us milk. Any move that may possibly affect this great industry is a serious one.

However desirable it is to abolish it, the general feeling among the planters is that a better system of labor should first be provided for to take its place. But as the planters are business men, and not statesmen, they have not felt under any special obligation to wrestle with the question, and the rest of the community not being brought largely in contact with this labor system, have not felt under any special obligations to bother the planters. So it is a live coal that no one cares to finger. Lord Bacon who was called the wisest of men, said that business men had their eyes fixed on immediate profits and did not make wise statesmen. Our friend Mr. W. J. Lowrie would say that Lord Bacon was playing "high politics" when he said it. But it looks as if the business men really preferred to go on with immediate profits, rather than boldly face this ugly labor question.

Mr. Horner knows that in politics, it is not what is best to be done is the wisest policy, but what can be done. The men who deal in railways know that the very best thing to do for the railway is just what the stockholders prevent.

It is unfortunate for us that no way is devised to abolish this system. In the event of annexation, it will tumble in. If there is no annexation, the sugar beet men will use it as a club over the head of our commercial prosperity. The friends of annexation in Washington regard the system as one which creates antagonism in America, and claim that it is due to the friends of annexation that it be abolished. But our feeling is, perhaps, that so long as we can ride on the steps of the reciprocity bus, without paying fare, we may as well do so.

A FLOWER AND PLANT INDUSTRY.

There are in Belgium two Government, and 24 private schools in which the pupils are thoroughly trained in the cultivation of flowers. The students take a two years' course. They are not taught, but are trained in the art of floriculture, just as men are trained to become civil engineers. In 1893, Belgium appropriated \$82,000 for the support of these schools. The result of this simple common sense way of doing things is that orchids, carnations, palms, azaleas and araucarias of Ghent command the best prices in Europe. Sixty-three firms in that city alone are engaged in supplying the demand. The capital invested runs up into the millions. The value of the exports in 1893 was \$582,249. The climate of Belgium is not as favorable to the business as the climate of Southern Europe.

Somebody had the sense, years ago, to comprehend the proposition that brains and thorough training put into the cultivation of plants meant money and prosperity.

Can we not learn something out of this singular history of floriculture, so unique even in Europe?

Putting aside all idle "boom" talk, in which we unfortunately over indulge, we do know, or ought to know, and Professor Agassiz while here strongly affirmed it, that a score of tropical plants can be raised here with profit. The island of Jamaica alone exports allspice to the value of \$400,000 annually. Like all other industries, however, there can be no profit in the business, unless there is intelligent work about it.

If a school for horticulture had been established here, years ago, and the native children had been thoroughly trained in the production of articles which grow only in the tropics, but sell in the great markets of the world, it goes without saying that no native woman or child would be without means of support.

We wish that the deed of trust made by that noble woman whose memory we cherish, had contained the following words:

"There can be no wholesome education of the brain, without the education of the hand, among the masses of people. Let no native girl or boy graduate from the schools without training in some staple industry. If there be no industries of the character that will suitably support the increasing wants created by the education of the head, let the trustees investigate the industries of all tropical countries, until such be found that are adapted to the climate and soil of these islands. And when found, as they can be, let the training be so thorough that the graduates shall be able not only to maintain themselves, but to instruct others."

We take again, for illustration, the article of perfumery, which we alluded to yesterday. A school of horticulture for native girls would give each one all of the common education of the times. It would possess land enough to

give each student practical training every day for two years, in the best cultivation of the plant, in the distillation of the perfume in its extraction by a simple process. The training would be "pounded" into them. The economy of cultivation, the best preparation of the final product would be thoroughly taught by severe training. The usual and unfortunate practice in America of jumping at some new thing, without previous training or experience, followed generally by bitter disappointment, would be avoided. If the native girls with this training refused to support themselves, Christian philanthropy would at least feel that it had done its whole duty.

The project of establishing some of these industries is perfectly practicable, but it involves vast work. Teaching Sunday school and preaching to the natives, is like sailing with a free wind on a summer sea, in comparison with the establishment of industries, however small they may be. For that would be sailing for many days in the teeth of the wind, and clawing off lee shores, before smooth water was found.

We know that the later emigration of white people take no interest in the natives. But some of us, who are the kamaainas have a strong sentiment on the subject, aside from any religious aspect of the case. We love the native race. We know that it would strike us down politically, if it could. We know that it would, in its ignorance, make "cats and dogs" of material property here, if it were in power. We know that it has, in its ignorance, little gratitude for what has been done for it by Christian philanthropy. But we who venerate the memories of our fathers who spent their lives in unselfish devotion to the race, maintain an abiding love for it. At the same time, we know that no human power can relieve it from the necessity of making its own fight for existence. It must take its chances with the rest of the fourteen hundred millions of human beings that inhabit the earth.

The Star interferes in our pleasant little philosophical discussion with Senator McCandless about the safety of the lighthouse. It comes to the Senator's aid by suggesting that the mathematical calculations in the construction of the British warship Captain were incorrect and therefore that vessel turned bottom up.

The simple, cogent and exhaustive reasoning as taught in the Whang Doodle College is this: Some mathematical naval crank made a miscalculation about the center of specific gravity in the Captain, and she turned over. Therefore Mr. Rowell has made a miscalculation about the lighthouse, and it won't stand. It may add another illustration. A Whang Doodle graduate calculated that sun beams could be extracted from cucumbers. He failed to get them. Therefore Mr. Rowell has blundered in his calculations about the lighthouse. In the meantime a person infested with "snakes" looked at it the other evening, in the moonlight, and insisted that it was a huge spider with four legs, and that he saw it walking about, and over the gulches. It is a strange affair.

Should the Penal Part of Our Labor Laws Be Repealed?

MR. EDITOR.—Views regarding the effect of eliminating the penal clause of the master and servant Act of the Hawaiian laws are now solicited. As I have lived a number of years where a master and servant Act was unknown and several years here where it is known, I am of the opinion the penal part of the law could be eliminated without injury to the planting interest here, provided the same liberal provisions are retained that we now enjoy for obtaining laborers.

The penal clause of the law may check desertion in some cases, but I find in actual practice that when a laborer determines to go, he goes and the law is powerless to prevent him leaving.

If he is discovered and returned to his contract service at considerable cost to his employer, he can and frequently does go again in a few days.

Japs frequently run away from plantations where they are well used to get away from their debts. Some of them gamble and otherwise get into debt to friends and acquaintances, and when their creditors become clamorous for their money it gets to be such a bore to find him he runs away to get rid of them. Some go to find soft jobs on coffee estates where they prefer to labor, or join a company to do job work clearing coffee or cane land, or doing contract road work in out of the way places. Some leave plantations to escape fancied or real abuse. I don't think the penal part of the law has much to do in keeping them from deserting at least on Hawaii. There are only a few comparatively deserters, the many could go as well as the few, but they are honest men, some of them able and trusty and honestly desire to fill their contracts and they do fill them. When his contract is worked out and he wishes to leave he goes with his head up, with his canceled contract in his pocket an unimpeachable witness of his honest work. This they appreciate. If the penal part of the law was repealed it will have a tendency to cure the abuse we hear of on some plantations, otherwise help would be short there sure.

It is true, the people of the northern states of America have a prejudice, even an abhorrence against the words

"master" and "servant." For this they should not be blamed, as it is well known that but a few years ago much blood and treasure was expended by them to drive the hated institution from their country which they did, and abolished the penal laws that gave the employer power over the bodies, and I should say souls of his fellowmen. Contracts for labor on farms and elsewhere are made in that country by the month or by the year. Although the contracts were perfectly legal, there was no penalty for desertion under the law, but if either the employer or employee did not fill his contract he became a "marked man." If the laborer deserted he would have to leave his neighborhood to find employment, or work for less wages. If the employer was at fault he would be shunned by all the more valuable laborers and perhaps be compelled to accept such labor as others had rejected. Thus, this thing regulated itself without penal laws. I believe it would do the same here after a time if the principle was permitted to act. I would like to see it tried by repealing all penal contract labor laws and the words "master" and "servant" stricken from our statute, as this professes to be a Republic and those words seem "too harsh" to be used among a people who are supposed to stand upon an equality before the law. "Call no man master, for one is your Master even God and all ye are brethren" seems about the sentiment existing among the people of the northern United States. There they have employer and laborer, men help and women help, but servants and masters by name is tabooed at least in the north country districts. There are so many people who exist without penal labor laws. I feel we could do the same, and no longer live in disgrace before the Christian world as at present, and no longer enlist the services of courts, sheriffs, policemen and juries to enforce penalties against our employees, who create most of our wealth and daily comforts.

Our master and servant penal law has been used to some extent against annexation in the United States, how far it effects it, it is difficult to determine, but whether it effects it little or much, it should be repealed for that cause alone. This may be reasoned out some other time.

JNO. M. HORNER.

Rapid Transit Company.

At the House Special Committee meeting yesterday afternoon, the reading of the act for a charter for the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company was completed, and the matter will early be reported back to the major body. During the reading the committee permitted a hearing to a number of the members of the directorate of the temporary corporation. Several changes were made in the bill. None of these were really vital. At one time there was some objection to permitting a double track under any circumstances, but later this opposition was overcome by a clear explanation of the possible transit needs of the future. The House will no doubt pass this act. It may be said that as yet there has not been shown any very pronounced opposition to the appeal of the tram company for extension of time for conversion to electric power. The act for the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company is supported by a total of 1,300 signatures.

Second Congregation.

On account of the special music, the morning service at St. Andrew's Cathedral will begin at 9:30 on Easter Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson of the U. S. S. Mohican will assist Rev. Alex. Mackintosh at the services of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral on Easter Sunday.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures

Scrofula,

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Eczema,

a most offensive and uncomfortable affection of the skin, also due to impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Catarrh,

which very often comes from a chronic affection of the circulation, is a constant offense to one's self and all his friends.

Rheumatism,

which all authorities now attribute to various acidities in the blood, which this great blood purifier of the age, Hood's Sarsaparilla, corrects.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, etc.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

A WIDE TIRE BILL

House Committee Unanimously
Recommends Its Passage.

LIBEL AND SLANDER BILL TABLED

Present Act Deemed Sufficient.
Senate Adjourns Over
Until Monday.

SENATE.

Thirty-eighth Day, April 7.

The Senate again met with several vacant chairs. Business was disposed of promptly. The House bill on the adulteration of food was referred to the Public Health Committee. Senator Brown from the Judiciary Committee reported an amended bill authorizing appeals on bills of exemption, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

At the opening of the House yesterday, Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on Resolution 63, asking for an appropriation of \$600 for copying the records of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit. The committee could see no reason why the appropriation should be made. There was no need of copying again the records of the Court referred to, since fire-proof walls now surround the Court House.

Rep. Robertson reported as follows for the Judiciary Committee on House Bill 66, relating to the importation and sale of opium:

"The object of the bill is to repeal those portions of the opium law which give to the informer one-half of all fines collected from persons convicted under the law.

"We believe that much of the corruption, which it is generally admitted exists with reference to the opium traffic, is induced by reason of the practice of giving informers a share of the fines. An interview with Marshal Brown has confirmed this belief. The existence of the present provisions of the law is a standing temptation to informers and weak police officials to commit conspiracy and perjury. And we may here remark that the informers' share of these fines does not always reach the real informer, but is frequently divided with paid officers of the Government whose duty it should be to enforce the law without compensation beyond their regular salaries.

"It is also to be noticed that the bill does not alter the provision of the law which allows to informers the sum of one dollar per pound on all opium captured so that the incentive to work up large cases still remains.

"For these reasons we recommend the bill pass."

Rep. Robertson presented a petition, signed by 539 persons, asking for the favorable consideration of an electric railway for Honolulu. Referred to the Special Committee to whom such matters have been entrusted.

Rep. Richards presented the following petition:

"We the undersigned voters and citizens of the Oahu district of Puna petition you, for an appropriation of \$2500 to be applied for the purpose of building a road through the coffee land near 14½ miles on the Volcano road owned by the below mentioned owners who have signed their names to the foregoing petition, giving opposite their names the number of acres owned by each and what acreage they have already planted and what they wish to plant in the near future, as soon as a road is made so that they can get conveniently to their land:

Owners.	Acres.	Planted.	Wishing to plant.
E. Bashaw...	100	60	45
A. M. Wilson...	285	60	50
J. L. Nottley...	290	50	50
J. E. Staples...	125	30	25
Mrs. L. M. Staples...	200	30	30
F. Steninger...	125	15	10
Mr. Peterson...	100	25	20
Otto Reinhardt...	100		50
F. Lagerquist...	35		20
J. H. Lund...	50	30	20
K. Hoshina...	77½	45	70

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Loebenstein reported for the Committee on Public Lands to whom was referred the item of \$3502.98, being the amount of unpaid bills and salaries due by the Commission of Public Lands prior to December 31st, 1897, as called for in Senate Bill 3. The committee reported having found the total of bills correct.

Rep. Loebenstein further reported for the Committee on Public Lands on Senate Bill 7, "An act concerning vehicles, tires and wheels," as follows:

"The wide tire law is now in force in many States of the Union and its general efficiency and favorable workings is daily becoming more recognized and has exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

"The objection at first urged against its introduction and adoption was mainly on account of the expense involved in making the necessary changes, and partly a doubt as to whether the time limit imposed was of sufficient date to permit the change. Experience has however demonstrated that the wear and tear on vehicles running on wide tires has been reduced to a minimum, while on the

other hand, the fear of too short a time was proven to be groundless.

"In the encouraging of wide tires, a long step is taken in the direction of road improvement and development. A wide tire is a road-maker instead of a road-breaker, especially over dirt roads, such as are to be found in the outer districts. This point has been kept in view by a large number of those in charge of plantation interests, who already have substituted wide tires in place of the old narrow ones, and by these means have not only succeeded in performing their heavy hauling under the most unfavorable conditions, but furthermore have succeeded in maintaining their roadways.

"No one disputes the philosophy of wide tires and no one as yet seems to have had any good reason why they should not be used, while on the contrary all the arguments are in favor of enacting this wise provision. We therefore recommend that the bill pass."

Rep. Kahaulelio propounded the following questions to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

1. Please inform this House what schools the Inspector-General has visited during the periods dating from December 31st, 1895, to December 31st, 1897, and the amount of time he has spent in each.

2. Please furnish this House with the amount of time devoted to inspection by the Inspector-General from Jan. 1st, 1898, to the present date, stating what schools he has visited and what time he has devoted to such visits.

Rep. McCandless read the report of the Committee on Accounts on Resolution 60, referring to pay for the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. The committee found the paper had been ordered by the Sergeant-at-Arms for the Representatives and moved that the amount be paid. Resolution adopted.

Substitute House Bill 41 relating to laundries passed second reading unanimously.

House Bill 62, relating to children under 15 years smoking tobacco passed second reading after several speeches were made.

Second reading of House Bill 37, relating to libel and slander.

Rep. Atkinson stated that he had introduced the bill more for the help of others than himself. He had gotten into a libel suit since the introduction of the bill. There were a great many frivolous cases brought up against newspapers. The bill proposed to do away with such actions. The bill was framed after the law in force in San Francisco and was there a protection to all the newspapers of that place. What was good there for the protection of the newspapers should be good here.

Rep. Robertson stated that if libelous sheets published so often in America needed protection from libel suits, well and good, if the intention of the producer of the bill was to protect the newspapers here, he had left out the very provision that would. The first six sections of the bill provided for cumbersome proceedings already provided for in a few lines in the existing law. The bill was superfluous.

The report of the Judiciary Committee to lay the bill on the table was unanimously adopted.

The item of \$300 for extra pay of clerk in the Finance Department (Mr. Stackable), aroused a little discussion. Rep. McCandless said then when a clerk in the employ of the Government walked into the office at 9 a. m. and walked out again at 4 p. m., he should be willing to do some extra work without any further remuneration than his salary. He had seen quite a number of clerks in Government offices walking about and looking at each other during office hours. Minister Damon said he was sorry that such objection should be made. Mr. Stackable had done a vast amount of extra work during the temporary absence of Mr. Ashley and should receive extra remuneration. His work was faithfully performed and well done. Rep. Achi was of the opinion that allowing the item to pass would be setting a bad precedent. At the next session there would be remuneration. The item then passed with only two votes in the negative.

At 12 noon House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Under suspension of rules, Rep. Kai introduced the following resolution:

Resolved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to provide carriages for the Representatives of the House for the purpose of visiting the Queen's hospital, Oahu jail, the Insane Asylum, the Reform school and Kapalama Maternity Home, this visit to take place on April 9th, at 10 a. m.

Rep. Richards wanted to travel on a street car. Minister Damon was of the opinion that the treasury could stand some good carriages. A couple of wagonettes for the forenoon would only cost \$12 for the 14 members of the House. Rep. McCandless moved to amend to Monday, April 11th, at 1:30 p. m. Rep. Pogue moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Senate for the purpose of asking them to go also. Both amendments and the resolution passed.

Attorney-General Smith announced his intention to introduce the following:

1. An act relating to Circuit Judges and providing for the appointment of a person to perform the duties of the office during the absence or temporary disqualification of a Circuit Judge, and amending Sections 30 and 34 of the Laws of 1892, entitled "An act to reorganize the Judiciary Department."

2. An act relating to the Penal Code and Penal Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

Appropriation Bill for unpaid claims taken up again. Passed second reading as amended. Third reading set for Monday.

Consideration of House Bill 63, relating to the disposition of school tax,

was postponed until Monday as Rep. Robertson, the introducer, was not present.

Senate amendment to House Bill 15, relating to amebacosis, -off-G relating to release of dower, taken up for consideration. Amendment concurred in by the House.

Second reading of House Bill 60, relating to importation and sale of opium and preparations thereof. Consideration was postponed until Saturday.

House Bill 58, an act granting a franchise to construct, maintain and operate an electric or steam railway on the island of Hawaii, read and referred to the Special Committee.

At 3 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

SENATOR THURSTON SPEAKS.

Makes Eloquent Appeal for Cuba and Her Cause.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Thurston of Nebraska made an appeal for Cuba's cause today that stirred every member and every occupant of the crowded galleries. He said he spoke by command of silent lips. Mrs. Thurston's dying request to her husband was that he should lose no time on account of her death to do his utmost to save and free Cuba and its people.

Senator Thurston said he had gone to Cuba firmly believing that the condition of affairs on the island had been greatly exaggerated. After seeing for himself he had concluded that an overstatement of the horrors of the situation was impossible. He was prepared not only to adopt every word of Senator Proctor, but was even convinced that he had understated the facts.

"I do not believe," said he, "that the entire Spanish army in Cuba could stand an engagement in the open field against 2000 well disciplined American soldiers. The Spanish soldiers, of all people on earth, would most gladly welcome any result which would enable them to return to their homes. The pictures in the American papers of the starving reconcentrados are true."

Discussing the remedy which should be applied Thurston said:

"I counseled silence and moderation from this floor when the passion of the nation seemed at white heat over the destruction of the Maine, but it seems to me the time for action has now come. Not action in the Maine case. I hope and trust that this government will take action on the Cuban situation entirely outside of the Maine case. When the Maine report is received, if it be found that our ship and sailors were blown up by some outside explosive, we will have ample preparation without quibble or delay, and if the explosion can be traced to Spanish official sources there will be such swift and terrible punishment adjudged as will remain a warning to the world forever."

PRINCEVILLE.

Mill Can Be Leased—Lands in Hanalei for Sale.

There is an opportunity for new people to get hold of one of the oldest established sugar estates in the country. The lease is offered of the mill and diffusion plant of the Princeville Plantation Company, Ltd., at Hanalei, Island of Kauai. The whole mill has a capacity of 25 tons in 24 hours.

W. F. Allen, the agent, also offers for lease, for a term of years, all of the lands of the Princeville company, not now under lease. For a new enterprise there is open for use 1,500 to 2,000 acres of arable land, which can be readily irrigated by open ditches or through pipes. There is an ample supply of water in the mountains, a short distance away.

It is further stated by Colonel Allen, that something over one half of the property in land is for sale. The portion to which fee simple title may be obtained upon meeting the figure of the owners comprises the valleys of Hanalei, Kalihiki and Kalihwai. Nearly every acre of land in these three valleys, famous for their fertility, is under rice culture. Hanalei is often called the prettiest valley in the whole group. It is the favorite of all tourists and island visitors.

In all likelihood there will be prompt application on the part of capitalists for the Princeville mill and for the lands offered by Colonel Allen. There are a number of men of means in Honolulu waiting just such chances as offered.

Hilo Kamaaina Dead.

Word has been received from Hawaii of the death at Hilo on Sunday last of J. A. Martin, who had conducted a small general store in the place for 14 years. Mr. Martin was about 70 years of age and had been ailing for several months. He was well known all through the Islands and was regarded everywhere as a man of the strictest integrity. He was a member of the Honolulu Society of Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Martin was identified with all the progressive community movements at Hilo and took a great pride in the growth of the town. He will be greatly missed by the people there. For many years Mr. Martin wrote letters to the Honolulu papers and was a very capable correspondent.

Article 63 in the Way.

It was learned from attorneys yesterday that Article 63 of the Constitution was the principal matter standing in the way of the adoption of the compilation of the Penal Code made by S. M. Ballou. This article provides that in the heading of every legislative act,

there shall be stated its full purport and that when it amends or in any way affects an existing law, that statute shall be referred to specifically. It would be manifestly impossible to do this for the enactment of the code and the same will stand as an authorized reference book. Article 63 of the Constitution is to be amended. An act to that end was introduced at the last session of the Legislature, but there was an error in publication and it has been necessary to make a beginning again.

CYCLONERE.

First Meet Under Lease On the 23—Good Program.

As has been outlined in this paper, the transaction by which Cyclonere is to remain as it is for an indefinite period, was closed yesterday. The names of the members of the association that has secured the pleasure place can now be given. The young men are Chas. F. Murray, Harry Murray, Geo. Martin, Kirk B. Porter and Fred B. Damon. They are very much pleased with the agreement entered into and Mr. Desky is entirely satisfied. Chas. F. Murray will act as manager for the lessees.

The first meet under the new direction of the place will be held on the evening of the 23d inst., two weeks from Saturday next. The track will be ready for riders wishing to train on Monday morning next. Considerable work will be done about the place in the meantime. Following is the program, subject to change, for the initial meet:

One mile professional, paced, two heats and final.

One mile amateur match race, best two heats out of three, paced.

Two-thirds of a mile professional, handicap.

Half mile amateur, handicap.

One mile professional tandem, match race, one heat.

This card will make a fine evening of sport. The pacing is certain to insure close contests and good time. There will be good men in the amateur match and the professional tandem will be a drawing feature.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Cyclonere will be opened again on the evening of the 23rd.

There will be an I. O. O. F. anniversary celebration on the 26th inst.

Marshal Brown is investigating a "kahuna case" reported from Kakaako.

The races at Kapiolani Park will begin at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Capt. Whiting, well known here, has been assigned to the command of the U. S. S. Monadnock.

Castle & Cooke advertise family water condensers, water filters, and the well known blue flame oil stoves.

A quarterly dividend is due and payable to the stockholders of the Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd., at their office.

The new front and boxes for the larger postoffice will be placed in position by contractor Arthur Harrison.

"Ruby" Dexter writes from Auckland that Captain King was looking well when seen on the steamer at that place.

W. W. Dimond & Co. are displaying a big window full of lawn mowers, wheelbarrows and many other garden implements.

By the ship A. J. Fuller, E. O. Hall & Son received direct from New York a very large assortment of general merchandise.

A careful canvass confirms the opinion that the death sentence of Kaio will be commuted to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

United States Circuit Judge Caldwell will remain in Hawaii about two months longer. He finds the climate more than agreeable.

Two companies of bluejackets from the Bennington were out for drill on the parade grounds in front of the drill shed yesterday morning.

The charge of the Y. M. C. A. of \$39 for the use of the baseball grounds last Saturday afternoon, cut quite a slice out of the total of the benefit fund.

W. G. Irwin & Co. Ltd., agents for the Maunawili Ranch at Kailua, Oahu, are ready to supply, in quantities to suit six months old Guatemala coffee seedlings.

In the list of people registered at Rampart City, "In the Klondike," appears the names of Frank Grace, Gus Mauer, Ed. Hopkins and Mrs. Hopkins. All these are from Honolulu.

In two weeks 800 toads have been sent by the Bureau of Agriculture here to citizens on other Islands. A number of grateful acknowledgments have been received by Mr. Marsden.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock is back at his desk in the Police Station again. His father, Judge Hitchcock of Hilo, although not out of danger, is so much better that the Deputy Marshal was free to leave him.

Invitations have been received in town to the wedding of Miss Evangeline K. Bertleman and Henry Clarence Mossman, to take place at the home of the bride's mother, Piliua, Kailua, on Saturday night, April 16th, at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Dillsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does every one who gives it a trial. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Spring Millinery.

The success of the first opening has more than convinced me that the Honolulu public appreciate my efforts to place them within the immediate sphere of the 1898 fashions. The venture has proved an interesting investment both from a buyer's and seller's standpoint.

Arrangements have been made whereby I will constantly receive all that is the latest and prettiest in Hats and Bonnets, as well as the very latest NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS.

THE DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Has been re-established under the most favorable circumstances.

ALL ISLAND ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH
THE UTMOST PROMPTNESS.

Miss M. E. Killean

ARLINGTON BLOCK, HOTEL ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

— AND —

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

BELGIC	Apr. 9
PERU	Apr. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	May 7
GALIC	May 17
CITY OF PEKING	May 26
DORIC	June 4
CHINA	June 15
BELGIC	June 25
PERU	July 5
COPTIC	July 14
RIO DE JANEIRO	July 23

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

RIO DE JANEIRO	Apr. 12
GALIC	Apr. 22
CITY OF PEKING	Apr. 30
DORIC	May 10
CHINA	May 20
BELGIC	May 31
PERU	June 10
COPTIC	June 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	June 28
GALIC	July 8
CITY OF PEKING	July 17

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

— AGENTS. —

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

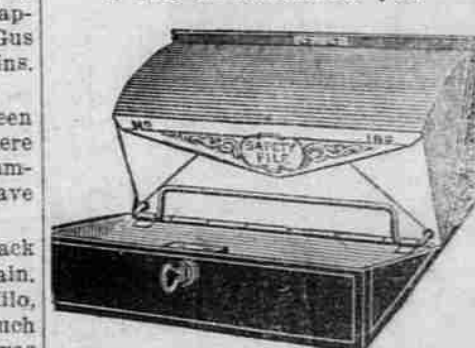
You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x5½x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4½x10½. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4½x5½x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4½x10½ inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

Wilder's Steamship Company

— 1898 —

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Oahu, and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.
Friday...Apr. 8*Friday...May 29
Tuesday...Apr. 12*Tuesday...May 31
Friday...Apr. 25*Friday...June 9
Tuesday...May 10*Tuesday...June 21

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kaula the same day; Makana, Maui, Oahu and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.
Saturday...Apr. 16*Saturday...May 23
Wednesday...Apr. 27*Wednesday...June 3
Saturday...May 7*Saturday...June 13
Wednesday...May 13*Wednesday...June 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$30.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kaula, Maui, Oahu, and Makana the same day; returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

CAPT. JAS. C. KING

The Man Who Shot Capt. Stott Here in 1862.

Accused in Honolulu—Jurors and Witnesses—Next Killed a Man in New York—Pardoned.

(New York Sun).

"District Attorney Olcott has received this letter:

"Headquarters for the Yukon Travel, Calgary, Alberta, Sept. 30, 1897.

"To the Honorable District Attorney of the City and County of New York:

"Honorable Sir:—Will you kindly send me by express, the revolver with which I shot Anthony F. O'Neill in 1872? Having been pardoned, I believe I am entitled to it. The Hawaiian Government returned the one I shot Capt. Wm. Stott with, and in both these affairs time has justified my action. I am living alone on my ranch and am bothered with petty thieves and burglars. I want something to protect my life and property with, therefore make this request, assuring you that only a proper use will be made of the weapon. Yours respectfully,

"JAMES C. KING."

"Mr. Olcott directed his stenographer to notify Mr. King that revolvers used in shooting cases in New York were very seldom returned to the persons who used them, and that the shooting referred to in Mr. King's letter had occurred so long ago that the revolver had probably been sold.

"The shooting to which King refers occurred on the afternoon of November 18, 1872, at 42 Pine street, in the office of Judge Josiah Sutherland.

"King was at that time a lawyer living at 140 East Seventh street. The man he killed was Anthony F. O'Neill of 50 West Thirty-fourth street.

"A month previous to the tragedy, King's wife began a suit for divorce. Judge Sutherland was appointed referee in the case, and the hearing was held in his office in Pine street.

"O'Neill, who was a detective employed by the Erie Railroad Company, testified before the referee acts of cruelty on King's part toward his wife.

"When the hearing adjourned on the day that O'Neill gave his testimony King followed O'Neill out of the referee's office and shot him as he was passing down the stairs.

"O'Neill died immediately. King walked back into the referee's office and handed the pistol to Judge Sutherland.

"A crowd of 5,000 collected in the street and threatened to lynch King, and the police had difficulty in keeping him out of their hands."

The shooting in this country to which Jas. C. King refers made a big sensation for Honolulu nearly 35 years ago. Only the oldest kamaainas have a clear recollection of the affair. Captain Stott was the father-in-law of King. The wound inflicted was not a serious one.

The affray took place on Queen street in front of the butcher shop of Jas. I. Dowsett, about opposite one of the Waterhouse stores. A wordy altercation preceded the actual conflict. It was not the first time the two men had quarrelled. After the sharp talking had continued for a time Captain Stott was seen to raise his heavy cane to strike the husband of his daughter.

King drew his revolver, which at that period was considered a fine firearm and shot at once. Captain Stott was a heavy, fleshy man and the bullet buried itself in some of his fat. He thought he was hurt hard and for some time was in a condition of high fright. King was then a cold blooded chap. He was cool all the time and readily submitted to arrest. This was on the 22d day of December, 1862. All that was ever known of the details of the difference between the men can be given in the accepted statement that it was a family matter.

On the 23d of December, 1863, James C. King was arraigned in the Police Court and charged with an assault with a weapon "obviously, etc., dangerous to life." His counsel was Lawyer Montgomery and the Attorney-General of the day was C. C. Harris. A strong fight was made by Montgomery for bail of his client and it was granted in the sum of \$3,000. This amount was at that time considered very heavy. King found surety at once.

The case was brought before the Supreme Court at the term of January, 1864. All the papers are in a cabinet now at the Judiciary building. Two of the jurors were E. O. Hall and Samuel Savidge. W. C. Parke was then Marshal of the islands. In the document directing the Marshal to cite witnesses is the order to summon, amongst others to testify were P. C. Jones and Henry M. Whitney. A number of natives gave testimony. In the subpoena there follows the name of the Hawaiian in each instance the name of his employer.

King was acquitted. It is said to this day that "he got off by the skin of his teeth." He was an aggressive, self-assertive man regarded as too quick and bold, and even dangerous. He was engaged here in the pulu business. This was an industry that is now almost forgotten. Pulu is a native fern. The trunk is a fibrous formation of quality that served well as a substitute for the articles then used to stuff mattresses. Pulu now is used on Hawaii to make walks from the volcano road to the cottages of the coffee planters. One species is used to feed stock. A man named Shipman steams this pulu around the volcano and fattens bees with it.

Captain Stott was a sailor man. He lived here a good deal of the time, once in awhile making a trip to the south or to the Coast as master of a schooner. He had the reputation of being rather crochety. At his age in 1862 he was bulky and not at all active.

A few words are put in by King for himself when he declares that "in both these affairs time has justified his ac-

tion." It is stated by those who recollect the shooting of Captain Stott that King would easily have avoided firing the shot. As to the New York affair, the facts of the killing are given by the Sun. A gentleman now in Honolulu who was in New York at the time O'Neill was shot to death says that King was convicted of murder and sentenced to suffer the death penalty. He remained in the Tombs (jail) several months under stay of execution. Then the commutation of his punishment of life imprisonment was secured. He was sent to Sing Sing penitentiary, where there a number of years and then transferred to Auburn. Here he became the cell-mate and close friend of Fisk, the man who reached prison out of the Grant-Ward brokerage and defalcation scandals. This companionship was the salvation of King. It gave him an influence that resulted in his release from prison. At the end of one of the terms of Governor Hill it was discovered to the astonishment of all, that the executive had quietly, really privately pardoned King. This clemency was given without an intimation to the Board of Pardons and entirely outside the usual channels. It was a clandestine affair brought about by friends of Fiske.

King served more than twenty years in the prisons of New York. Immediately upon securing liberty he journeyed far and is now heard of in the remarkable note given above and awakening memory on the Atlantic's shore and in the middle of the Pacific.

MEDAL OF HONOR

Two Yankee Tars Who Risked Their Lives.

Were Complimented By Admiral Sicaud—Navy Department Rewarded Them.

The appalling disaster to the Maine, in which so many men lost their lives between decks, brings to the attention of the world some idea of the great danger there sometimes is attending the performance of their duty of the men forward. An exchange says:

While many heroic deeds have been performed by the officers and men of the United States monitor Puritan, and it was while on duty on that vessel that they displayed such bravery, and by their cool and quiet action not only saved the lives of the officers and men attached to the ship, but saved the vessel from untold damage.

The deed through which the men won the medal of honor was performed on July 1, 1897, while the Puritan was at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The repairs to the vessel had been completed, and the engines were having a "dock trial" prior to the ship's departure, when the crown sheets of boiler E collapsed, volumes of steam and boiling water poured into the fire room, where Chief Engineer George W. Cowie, Jr., and the men of his division were at work. So dense was the steam that the men had to grope their way from the room.

Engineer Cowie was badly scalded about the face and hands while trying to reach the safety valve, which he wished to open. All the boilers were connected with the damaged one, and were in immediate danger of exploding. No time was to be lost, as the collapsing of the crown sheets of the other boilers meant not alone injury to the vessel, but probable loss of life.

August Wilson assisted Engineer Cowie from the fire room. Several men were dragged out of the place by both Wilson and O'Hearn. Mr. Cowie tried to return to the fire room, but was prevented by Wilson, who said: "Don't go in there, Mr. Cowie, you are badly burned now. I will go," and both he and O'Hearn, after wrapping wet clothes about their faces and arms, entered the fire room. Several men were still in the place, having become dazed by the steam which was pouring forth. They were taken to places of safety. Wilson opened the safety valve, while O'Hearn crawled over the tops of the boilers and closed the auxiliary stop valves, disconnecting the damaged boiler, and removing any danger of explosion of the other boilers.

John P. Yates, chief machinist, and William J. Lee entered the fire room and worked personally hauling the fire, thus reducing the danger to a minimum.

Capt. P. F. Harrington, commanding the Puritan, in his report of the accident and the conduct of the men to Admiral Sicaud, said: "The circumstances of the conduct of August Wilson and William O'Hearn were of extraordinary heroism and gallantry, and

that any recognition by the Government has been shown to some of these brave men.

The first two men to be awarded medals of honor for gallant conduct since the war are August Wilson, a boiler maker, and William O'Hearn, a water tender. Both men were attached to the United States monitor Puritan, and it was while on duty on that vessel that they displayed such bravery, and by their cool and quiet action not only saved the lives of the officers and men attached to the ship, but saved the vessel from untold damage.

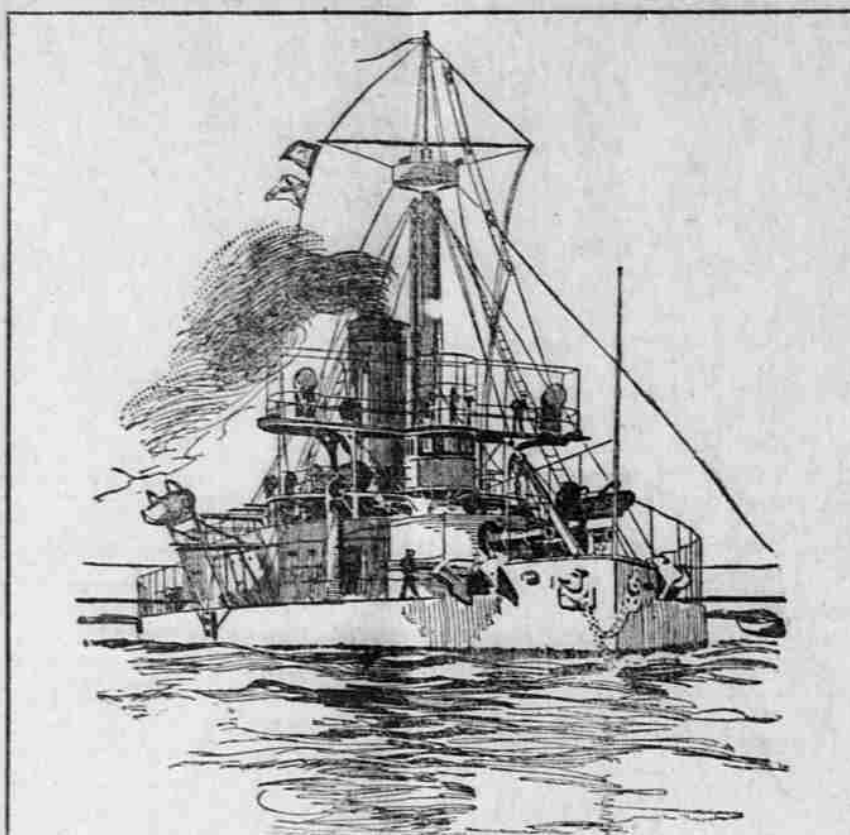
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THE MONITOR TERROR. The Terror, one of the six modern monitors in the navy, is a double turreted affair armed with four mammoth 10-inch guns and eight small guns. She cost \$3,178,000, is about 200 feet long and steams 12 knots an hour.

I respectfully recommend that medals of honor be given them."

Admiral Sicaud complimented the men who helped save the ship from danger, and in his report to Secretary Long spoke of the excellent example that the men set, and recommended them for medals of honor for the "dangerous part of the duty they undertook." The medals were presented about a month ago.

Both Wilson and O'Hearn have been in the service many years, and both have received medals for their good conduct.

KILAUEA AT OMAHA. Volcano Cyclorama Will Be Handled by Home People.

It is about settled that a local company will show the Kilauea Cyclorama at the Omaha Trans-Mississippi Exposition, to open in June next and continue five months. The great canvass is now in storage at Boston. In transit it fills two cars. The Cyclorama is the property of Honolulu people. Mr. T. W. Hobron had intended to go over and manage the show, but has changed his plans on account of business affairs here. Martin Smith is at the head of the local combination that has secured the lease of the canvass and the selected ground at Omaha. Mr. Smith will leave very soon to look after the Cyclorama. On the Exposition grounds there has been secured a most favorable site. The location is between the machinery and fine arts halls, and facing the Midway. It will be necessary to put up a large building. Native singers will be taken along. In showing Kilauea there is used several hundred incandescent electric lights and steam from pipes. The show has been praised by all who have seen it. It did a big business both at Chicago and at the Midwinter. Progress is being made in the plans for a Hawaiian village at Omaha. The Government has shown some interest in the matter and a number of business men have consented to give substantial support. It may be that the project will soon be discussed by the Chamber of Commerce. It is planned to make quite an industrial showing. Robt. W. Shingle is one of the men selected to assist in maintaining the Hawaiian village at Omaha.

"MAJ." COCHRANE NOW. An Old Favorite Here Prominent in the U. S. Service.

(Newport News, March 12). The Marine Guard at the Training Station, which numbers 86 men, under the command of Major Cochrane, is one of the best drilled marine guards now in the service as one can readily ascertain by seeing the guard at drill. Their equipments and uniforms are in splendid condition and the entire make-up of the guard is a credit to the service they represent as well as to their talented commander.

The guard is being drilled frequently daily and these drills are being increased. Probably today the guard will begin practice marches.

It would not be surprising to learn at any moment that a large number of these men were transferred to vessels of war. They are ready, able, willing and are a fine body of men.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakland, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The ginger plant grows wild in some parts of Mexico, and its cultivation on the elevated plateaus is to be encouraged. An estimate of the value of the crop may be gleaned from the fact that one acre's yield brings in about \$300 in gold. A rich soil is necessary, such as black vegetable loams, and it should be well drained, plowed deep and weeded with care, the cultivation being somewhat similar to that of the potato.

Better Feed, Better Work.

By giving your horse good, wholesome feed he will return you better service. There is no economy in cheap, poor feed. It has been tried and found wanting.

The Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO. HONOLULU, H. I.

To Our Island Customers.

IT is our intention to pay a little more attention to our mail order business than heretofore. We want you to feel that you can order from us through the mail with as much safety as if you were in the store.

Returned Goods.—We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

Samples.—When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

Substitution.—It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE. Queen Street.

Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros.' Art Store. 110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World. Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DISTRICT COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes. 1709

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Fushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergats, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Siller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burials, Sifter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 30), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchants' and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO. (LIMITED.)

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS. Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

CHURCH ON OAHU

Evangelical Association's Semi-Annual Meeting.

Sessions in Kaunakapili Church.
An Attendance of Nineteen—Reports From Various Fields.

The semi-annual meeting of the pastors and delegates of the Hawaiian Evangelical Church was begun yesterday morning in Kaunakapili Church. There were 19 in attendance.

Rev. E. S. Timoteo was chosen moderator and Rev. J. M. Ezra scribe. The usual standing committees were appointed, and the usual routine business taken up. Reports were read from the various churches.

Much interest was taken in the report from Kawaihau Church, telling of the preaching services held the past six months in the English language. Some fears were expressed lest the Hawaiian language should be dropped entirely. Kaunakapili proposes to make an effort to rid itself of its remaining indebtedness.

Waianae rejoices in the ready helpfulness of Mr. P. C. Jones and Hon. A. F. Judd in pushing forward the work of the church, and putting it on a strong basis financially, numerically and spiritually.

Hauula people render but little help to their pastor, and their pecuniary ability has been still further deferred by the disastrous floods, that have swept away to the sea, acres of arable soil.

The church at Waihalua is holding its ground under its new pastor, though for the last three months sickness and storm have diminished the attendance on the regular services.

The church at Waiānā is still without a pastor. Rev. J. Kekahuna, the pastoral supply has been sadly afflicted in the death of his wife, while he himself has for some time been laid aside from active service because of severe rheumatism.

Ewa church has a long and narrow parish, which makes it difficult for the people to meet in large numbers at the central church. At present, Sunday afternoon services are maintained on the Peninsula, where the resident population is increasing in numbers.

The united churches of Kalihi and Moanalua are still without a pastor. The population has made away from the locality, where the Kalihi church stands, and the mass of the people now live far up the valley. One of the students of the N. P. M. Institute has charge of the Sunday services at Moanalua, and much gratitude is expressed for the gift of Hon. S. M. Damon for the expenses of carrying on the work, not only for the ordinary expenses, but for whatever may be needed for making the work more effective.

Votes were passed asking the Hawaiian Board to make grants in aid to some supernumerary preachers. It was evident from the discussion that Hawaiians have very indistinct notions as to what charity signifies. It is with them, as with many others, the indiscriminate bestowment of gifts without due consideration of relative needs and claims.

Education is always a favorite topic, and the belief is quite prevalent that education of itself will make young people self-reliant, capable and prosperous. The accounts given of Kawaihau Seminary and the Kamehameha Schools show how large a proportion of the students need help to defray the expenses of board and tuition, small as is the charge made in these schools. But these schools are working on right lines, trying to develop character rather than to change conditions; and evolve such character as will gradually change the environment in which the graduates of these schools find themselves after leaving the shelter and discipline of the boarding school.

WEEDON CHOSEN.

Made President of the Y. M. C. A. A Successful Year.

The annual business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the Association hall Monday evening. There were over 25 present. The meeting was brimful of enthusiasm from beginning to end. The election of officers resulted as follows: W. C. Weedon, president; E. Benner, vice-president; C. E. Rice, recording secretary; E. A. Jones, treasurer. The directors to fill vacancies were chosen as follows: W. C. Weedon, E. Benner and B. F. Beardmore.

The outgoing president, A. B. Wood, submitted a statement, complimenting the Association on the good work of the past year and calling the attention of the members to the fact of the great increase in the number of young men brought within the reach of the Association.

The incoming president, Mr. Weedon, addressed the members and asked them

for their help in the work of the coming year.

Mr. Weedon, the new Y. M. C. A. president, is a representative business man, who has been active in church and mission work during his long residence here. He is energetic, earnest and well acquainted, and under his guidance the Association should have a most successful year.

The meeting closed with the hymn: "Blest be the tie that binds."

Goes to Kona.

Prof. E. Koehle, the Government entomologist, leaves by the Inter-Island steamer Mauna Loa today for the Kona coffee district. Professor Koehle takes with him a quantity of the Japanese beetles that have been inoculated with a disease that is hoped to spread in the tribe. The experiment has been a marked success here. The planters in Kona will be asked to assist in the breeding of beetles for inoculation and without doubt will readily comply. The Bureau of Agriculture is sending to Dr. Moritz on Molokai ladybugs to conquer the pest that has lately assailed the taro plant.

League Season Opening.

At a meeting held yesterday it was decided to postpone the opening of the league baseball season for one week. This will bring the first game on the 16th inst., and the contesting teams will be the Honolulu and Unions.

GOOD FOOD—GOOD DIGESTION—GOOD CHEER.

"Moral character is located in the stomach," says a recent writer. He is wrong; but there is a shade of truth in the idea he throws out. Napoleon was often willing to trust others to look after the arms and ammunition of his armies, but the commissary department he looked after himself. The bravest men won't fight unless they are fed, he said. Nor will they.

That's why we are not surprised to find Mr. William Jones saying that at a certain time he was in a low and desponding state of mind. He gives the reason himself in three words. "I was weak." And why was he weak? He explains that, too.

"I was always strong and healthy," he says, "up to January, 1892. Then I had a severe attack of influenza, followed by congestion of the lungs. After this I never got up my strength, and I was low, weak and despondent. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and every morsel of food I took gave me intense pain at my chest. After every meal I was sick, vomiting a green filthy fluid, which was often mixed with blood."

We shall have no trouble to understand this especial phase of Mr. Jones' illness. The green, filthy fluid was mucus mingled with bile, and the blood came from some of the small blood-vessels, which were ruptured in retching and straining. The bile was out of its place; that's why nature tried to get rid of it. But how did it get out of its place? Wait a bit; we'll come to that presently.

"I had," continues our friend, "dreadful attacks of cramp in the stomach, and the gnawing pain was well nigh unbearable. At night I got but little rest; sometimes none at all—cold, clammy sweats breaking out all over me, and in the morning I had barely the strength to raise myself. When I went out of doors my breathing was so bad I had to stop and rest every few yards."

[The cramp was caused by the gas arising from the fermented food, and the short breathing by a partial paralysis of the nerves, created by the poisonous acids which had entered the blood from the stomach. The nerves were also enfeebled by the enforced starvation—like all the rest of his body.]

"As month after month went by," says Mr. Jones, "my relatives and friends could see me wasting away and apparently sinking into the grave. I became as thin as a lath, and you could see through my hands. My legs and face were attenuated to the same extent, and as for my muscles they seemed to be all completely gone."

[Now, inasmuch as when people waste away the fat goes first, and the muscles and other tissues last, you can perceive how far advanced in a decline our good friend really was.]

"Yet I continued in this condition," he says, "altogether for over seventeen months. I was attended, off and on, by four doctors, but their medicines had no good effect on me. I also used lung tonics and cod-liver oil, but to no purpose."

"In June of this year (1893) I first read of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and my wife got me a bottle from Mr. Cole, the grocer, at Grosmont. After taking it a few days I was relieved, my appetite improved, and the sickness (the nausea) left me. Keeping on with the Syrup I gained strength every day, and in a month I could walk and ride, and was soon as well and strong as ever. Your remedy saved my life, and I wish others to know it. You can refer enquirers to me. (Signed) William Jones, Bridge Inn, Kentchurch, Pontifras, Herefordshire, October 31st, 1893."

The case of Mr. Jones and his recovery as set forth by him are well known in his neighborhood. His wife says that one of the doctors told her that all hope was gone. But happily the doctor was mistaken, as the wisest of us sometimes are. His disease was chronic inflammatory dyspepsia, and that only. But that was enough, mercy knows, and a fatal end to it was not far off when Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had a chance to do its healing work.

Our friend is cheerful now because he is strong; and he is strong because this remedy set his digestion to rights.

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-tortured Babies," post free. From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.

Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.

Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.

Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.

Hollister & Co. Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <A> FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The A. J. FULLER

Has arrived from New York, and on her we have a very general assortment of merchandise, such as Nails (Cut, Wire, Plain and Galvanized), Ship and Cut Spikes, Oakum, Pitch, Cotton Waste, Galvanized and Black Iron Water Pipe, Cylinder, Engine and Car-box Oils, Lane's Hoes and Handles, Long Card Matches, Spokes, Hubbs, Rims, Blacksmiths' Coal, and a large lot of Bar Iron.

These are but a few of the many items that we have on this vessel. What you wish and do not see above mentioned just ask for. We have about everything that a Hardware store should have.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Corner Fort & King Sts.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896, £12,954,532.
1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed 2,750,000 687,500 0 6
Paid up Capital 2,650,550 12 0 8
2- Fire Funds 9,008,182 2 8
3- Life and Annuity Funds 12,954,532 14 8
Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,404,207 9 11
Branches 22,981,236 7 5

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COKE, IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS—£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER. General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NTONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Cheap AND Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious odors from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cess-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors.

It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFINE THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Sole Agents.

TIMELY TOPICS

March 31, 1898.

VICTOR SAFES.

WERE invented, patented and put onto the market to supply an urgent demand for a well built, and at the same time, medium priced safe.

The manufacturers of this safe have made a careful study of the requirements of the different safes and classes and as a result the VICTOR SAFE has supplied the vacancy.

Aside from the regular six sizes we carry in stock, we can order any style of safe required and have it divided to suit the purchaser.

In our office we are using one of the regular make, and for convenience it cannot be touched by any safe we have ever seen.

All VICTOR SAFES are made of the best materials known to the trade and only skilled workmen are employed.

Every part is made by the VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO., from the raw material and are thoroughly tested before and after construction.

One of the best recommendations for these safes is that other safe companies often use the VICTOR SAFE as a criterion as being not only burglar, but fire-proof.

We invite inspection.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited.

THE MILE TRACK

Racing to Be Seen at Kapiolani Park Saturday.

The Best Horses Here Will Perform—Some Records May Be Broken—Holiday.

"You can say," remarked one of the race promoters yesterday, "that the special meeting scheduled for Saturday next is now assured. The weather promises fair and all the horsemen are settled in the determination to have the thing on and over. For an extra day it will beat anything ever before attempted in Hawaii. At no time in recent years has the Jockey club offered such a program as is now advertised. There are lots of horses entered and the quality is high. The purses are worth going after and then it is likely that there will be some big side wagers. All the horses are showing up well in the training. Some very fast work has been shown in harness and there need be no surprise at all if records are smashed on Saturday afternoon. The track will be faster than ever before. For this meet the promoters will take special pains to look for the comfort and general interests of patrons. We are in hopes that the afternoon will be a general holiday. A number of merchants who are in the habit of continuing work on Saturday afternoons even after the doors are closed, have told us that they will let their employees off at noon. The money netted at the meeting on Saturday will all go for further improvement of the track. We are in hopes of showing ultimately that a horse can do just as well in this country as in the States. Better drivers are getting up and the jockeys are getting the business of riding down finer than in the old days. With the encouragement that we believe the public should extend, the horsemen here will be able to give good entertainments two or three times a year."

Nigel Jackson, of the Police Bicycle Patrol, is out to win the mile professional wheel race to be given at Kapiolani park on Saturday afternoon, in connection with the horse racing program. He regards John Silva (Manoa) as his most formidable opponent, though he does not at all underestimate Sylvester. Sylvester is always in training and Manoa can get ready for a warm mile on a few hours notice, if he is in good health and just now he is looking quite well. A number of the professionals do not care for this event, but enough will come to the scratch to make a good race. Jackson is doing real downright hard practice. Last Saturday and Sunday he reeled off some very fast miles, halves, quarters and eights. Jackson believes he is entitled to a handicap, but being placed on the scratch, announced his intention of riding to win from wire to wire. Several of the amateurs are hard at work preparing for their program number on Saturday. Allen Jones is the favorite in the mile professional.

The meet promoters declined last evening for business reasons to give their list of entries for publication. The sole right of publishing the program of the day has been given to W. Smithies. To protect Mr. Smithies against the fellows who might compete with him after all his hard work, the association will keep the official list private till tomorrow. As the turfmen say, "every race has filled." The names of the horses in training have been given and there is certain to be large and fast fields for every event. Betting is on in quite lively fashion already. One notable wager was made yesterday. It was \$50 even money on Sympathetic's Last in the running race.

Fixing Flood Houses.

J. D. McVeigh, with several assistants, has been representing the Board of Health in the flooded district. The work has been in the interest of public health, the natives who were driven from their homes by the rush of waters and the owners of the property in the line of the flood. In a number of cases the natives were back in the damp houses in a couple of days and had not given much attention to cleaning the places. Mr. McVeigh has given such advice as was necessary and with his men has assisted the householders. The natives have been found entirely willing in all instances to cooperate with the Board of Health men.

Spreading Their Gospel.

It was whispered about yesterday that a portion of or all of the anti-annexation commission to Washington had started on the announced pilgrimage throughout the group. It was stated by Mr. Kaui, immediately upon his return from the States, that he would go to every Hawaiian village from Hawaii to Ni'ihau and giving the

grip and wink of the Aloha Aina Society, advise every native to strictly hold aloof from the present Government and to await the day when annexation would be declared officially a corpse. It was given out by Mr. Kaui as his plan that a Monarchy for the Islands would be restored, but that Liliuokalani would not occupy the throne.

Lilikalani Is Surprised.

"Thurston is too smart," was the remark made yesterday by Lilikalani, the well known native politician of Royalist proclivities. Lilikalani went on to say that it was a fact, he had by his own hand signed between 40 and 50 names to the "monster petition" against annexation sent to Washington. Lilikalani simply says that they had to have signatures and that he "never thought" Mr. Thurston would make a critical examination of the list.

Martha Davis Libelled.

An account was given in this paper some weeks ago of the collision in San Francisco bay of the bark Martha Davis, a liner to and from this port and the U. S. Government steamer Patterson. It appears that blame is attached to the Martha Davis. The bark broke from her moorings during a blow. This was March 10. Now in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, the Martha Davis has been libelled in the sum of \$2,000, claimed to be the amount of the damage inflicted on the Patterson.

Kinau's Cylinder.

The crack S. S. Kinau, of the Wilder company fleet, plying in Hawaiian waters may not be in commission for three weeks yet. The Iron Works people are just now working night and day in trimming and preparing the heavy high pressure cylinder cast last week. The casting was an entire success, but there is a good amount of work to be done with it still. Probably by next week it may be possible to take the cylinder to the steamer for fitting. It will then be returned to the works for final boring, etc.

Dying Of Consumption.

At about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the police wagon was called to a place in Kukulua. Upon arrival there, it was found that Jas. Poepee, a young man from Kauai, was dying from quick consumption. He was transferred to the Queen's Hospital.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal. By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent. Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Belgic is expected in from San Francisco this evening.

The Government dredger is now working on the new wharf basin near the old fish market site.

The steamer Claudine brought the news of the arrival of the schooner Aloha in Hilo, 14 days from San Francisco, laden with a cargo of general merchandise.

The American brig W. G. Irwin, Williams master, sailed for San Francisco yesterday forenoon with a full cargo of sugar. Captain Williams declares he will beat the Alden Besse to San Francisco by one week.

The American ship A. J. Fuller, Nichols master, arrived in port yesterday forenoon, 122 days from New York with a cargo of 2500 tons of general merchandise for C. Brewer & Co. She is at the Pacific Mail wharf.

One of the stowaways who came here on the Western Monarch from Liverpool, some time ago, was sent to Kahuhi on the Maui yesterday. He has been shipped to sail for San Francisco on the Robert Sudden soon to leave.

The American barkentine W. H. Dimond, Nilson master, arrived in port at 6:30 a. m. yesterday, 11 days from San Francisco with a cargo of 700 tons of general merchandise for W. G. Irwin & Co. She brought besides this, 25 kegs and eight kegs of powder, 17 mules and 2 horses.

The ship Iroquois will get away during the latter part of next week. She needs about 1000 bags. It is very probable that the Iroquois will go to San Francisco instead of New York. The news by the next steamer regarding the situation between Spain and the United States will determine her actions.

The James Makee arrived from Kapaa yesterday forenoon and sailed again for the same port in the afternoon. Purser Christian reports as follows: Steamer Kauai at Makaweli loading. Had 3000 bags when we left. W. G. Hall at Elele discharging. Mikahala at Hanalei discharging. Landed machinery at Koloa in good

shape. Weather on Kauai moderating. Sugar left on the Garden Isle: Kilauea, 6100; Kapaa, 1000; Hanalei, 5000; Lihue, 4000; Makaweli, 6500; Kekaha, 3200; Koloa is cleaned out.

The new masts have all been placed in the Arago and yesterday she was moved over to the Oceanic wharf where she will take on her cargo for the coast. While being moved from Rotten Row where her repairs were being made, the Arago stuck in the mud which had been brought down by the recent flood. It was quite a while before she succeeded in getting out.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, April 5.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Walaaleale, Parker, from Oahu ports.
Wednesday, April 6.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Am. bktn. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, 11½ days from San Francisco.
Am. ship A. J. Fuller, Nichols, from New York.
Thursday, April 7.
Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kapaa.
Stmr. Upolu, Hellingens, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, from Kaena Point.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, April 5.
Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Wailua ports.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai.
Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Honokaa and Kukuluaele.
Ger. bk. H. Hackfeld, Barber, for San Francisco.
Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.
Wednesday, April 6.
Smr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Thursday, April 7.
Am. bktn. W. G. Irwin, Williams, for San Francisco.
Stmr. Walaaleale, Parker, for Kahuhi.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaa.
Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Wailua ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii ports (Kinau route) at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From San Francisco, per bktn. W. H. Dimond, April 6.—G. W. Lockinton and wife, R. B. McLane.
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 6.—E. E. Richards, L. Rodgers, H. R. Hitchcock, Cloud Kinney, T. Wolff, Mrs. C. L. Hapai, Miss B. Orbell, W. J. Howard and wife, Young Yuen and wife, G. E. Thrum, F. C. Bettiers, C. McLennan, Mrs. E. Ward, H. E. Gares, Miss L. Lanl, Miss E. Lanl, J. McAndrews and 37 deck passengers.

Departures.
For Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, April 5.—H. P. Baldwin, G. P. Wilder, A. Haneberg, J. W. Brown, E. R. Hendry, J. W. Young, Miss Birch, Mrs. J. K. Josepa and child, Miss B. Horner, Miss M. Mossman, D. K. Kawaia, wife and daughter, Rev. M. A. Akazawa, S. Yasamoto, Sing Yow, Awana, A. W. Carter, J. E. Cousins, Mrs. Dickenson, Miss Wright, C. Smith, A. F. Wall and T. P. Severin.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, April 5.—G. Fairchild and family, J. F. Hackfeld, Dr. Cunniss, Mr. Van Voorhees, Miss M. Bourke, Miss J. Smith, Adj. L. M. Simonson, A. Conrad, G. Wilcox, Mr. Powell, C. Wilcox, Mrs. Burrell, H. Willgeroth, E. Stone and wife and D. Conway.

For San Francisco, per bktn. Irmgard, April 5.—R. W. Martloff and Miss E. Waldron.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, April 6.—F. W. Carter, W. H. Hoogs, Mrs. E. Makalo, Mrs. Agnes Smith, J. M. Kaneakua and wife, S. M. Kanakauli, J. Sheldon, Professor Koebel, J. P. Cooke, Mr. Kane, J. A. Magoon, Mr. Humphreys, E. P. Dole, J. K. Kaui, D. Kalanokalani, Rev. J. W. Kahane, George McDougall, J. W. Kalua, J. Parteau, A. G. Stodart, Mr. Kepoikai and wife, C. Creighton, L. Holstein, C. Akau, C. K. Ai, Miss J. Kaumer, Miss Gurney, Mrs. W. Waiamau, C. S. Smith, A. Toogood, Miss Lottie Baldwin, John A. McCandless and James McCandless.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bk. H. Hackfeld, April 5.—38,967 bags sugar weighing 4,650,021 pounds (2,325 tons), valued at \$174,829.80 and shipped as follows:—4,000 bags by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co.; 34,967 bags by H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

For San Francisco, per bktn. Irmgard, April 5.—19,250 bags sugar weighing 2,256,871 pounds, valued at \$70,889.50 and shipped as follows:—2,685 bags by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co.; 2,713 bags by H. Waterhouse & Co. and 13,852 bags by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

BY AUTHORITY.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Department of the Interior.
Honolulu, March 2, 1898.
In accordance with Article 54 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a special election for a Senator to fill the unexpired term ending the last Wednesday of September, 1899, caused by the death of W. Y. Horner, Senator from the Second Senatorial District, will be held in said Second Senatorial District, Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 14th day of April, 1898.

The nominations for candidates must be deposited with the Minister of the Interior not less than twenty days before the day of election.

The voting precincts, polling places and Inspectors of election in the Second Senatorial District are as follows:

1st Precinct.—That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalauapapa. Polling place: Kalauapapa Store House.

Inspectors: W. Notley, J. K. Waiamau, J. A. Babcock.

2d Precinct.—The remainder of the Island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors: Geo. Trimble, H. Manase, A. Kamai.

3d Precinct.—The District of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors: Henry Dickenson, A. N. Hayselden, Rev. A. Pali.

4th Precinct.—District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahau School House.

Inspectors: R. C. Searle, David Taylor, Jr., David Kapuku.

5th Precinct.—Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors: W. T. Robinson, J. H. Thomas.

6th Precinct.—The remaining portion of the District of Wailuku, excepting the District of Honuaula. Polling place: Custom House, Kahuhi.

Inspectors: L. M. Zumwalt, D. Quill, E. B. Carley.

7th Precinct.—The District of Honuaula. Polling place: Honuaula Court House.

Inspectors: J. M. Napulou, G. K. Kunukau, S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct.—All that portion of said District known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakuaopoko lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kuluani to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors: F. W. Hardy, George Forsyth, Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct.—The remainder of the District of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopulou. Polling place: Hamakuaopoko School House.

Inspectors: W. F. Mossman, W. E. Shaw, P. N. Kahokuokalani.

10th Precinct.—Kihikini, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors: A. Gross, W. B. Starkey, J. K. Pimmanu.

11th Precinct.—From Kipahulu to and including Makapu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors: F. Witrock, J. Grunwald, J. K. Kalama.

12th Precinct.—District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopulou. Polling place: School House, Keane.

Inspectors: H. Reuter, D. W. Napliaa.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

WHEREAS—The Waihee Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made

and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, April 29, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 24, 1898.
1945-91F

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the HAWAIIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

WHEREAS: The Hawaiian Construction Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by Law.

NOW THEREFORE: Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the Office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, May 6th, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 1st, 1898.
1947-91F

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 9th, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at public auction:

Lease of land known as Kaakapa, Hilo, Hawaii, containing 194 acres, more or less.

Terms of lease, 21 years, beginning October 17, 1899.

Upset rental, \$500 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.
Honolulu, March 11, 1898.
1950-1d

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE BY ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

In accordance with and by virtue of a power of sale and other provisions contained in a certain mortgage deed dated September 15th, 1884, from Jonathan Spooner to S. C. Allen and M. P. Robinson, trustees of the Estate of James Robinson, deceased, recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, in Book 90, pages 197 and 198, and by said trustees duly assigned to the said S. C. Allen by assignment dated October 8th, 1897, and recorded in said Registry in Book 90, page 197, and by said S. C. Allen duly assigned to Cecil Brown, the undersigned by assignment dated November 5th, 1897, and now being recorded in said Registry, and again assigned to the undersigned by said trustees by assignment dated April 6th, A. D. 1898, and now being recorded in said registry, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Cecil Brown, present assignee and holder of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest and promissory note secured by said mortgage when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu on Monday, the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to Kinney & Ballou, Honolulu, Attorneys of the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, April 7th, 1898.
CECIL BROWN, Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consists of all that piece and parcel of land situated in Pohakalawala, Kalbi, Island of Oahu, being apana 3 of R. P. No. 681, granted to S. M. Kamakau, consisting of 11,483 acres, and being the same premises conveyed to said Jonathan Spooner by James Kahai, October 11th, 1870, by deed recorded in the said Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Book 31, pages 161 and 162.

CECIL BROWN, the above Assignee, gives notice that he owns and holds the above described mortgage from J. Spooner and the note and debt secured thereby, not only by virtue of the assignments above recited, but also by virtue of the assignment and delivery of the note secured by said mortgage to said S. C. Allen, properly indorsed by both of said trustees of the estate

of said James Robinson, and also by assignment and delivery of said note by said S. C. Allen to the undersigned, properly indorsed by said S. C. Allen.
CECIL BROWN, Assignee of Mortgage.
Honolulu, April 7th, 1898. 1957-41F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 10th day of October, A. D. 1896, made by Isiah K. Pahoe, Hattie Puhli and D. K. Puhli, her husband, all of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Frederick L. Leslie of said Honolulu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 163, folios 452-454, the said Frederick L. Leslie, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit: the non-payment of the interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage deed contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, namely: All that certain piece of land situate in said Kapalama, Honolulu and described as follows: Beginning at the South corner of this lot and the West corner of lot described in agreement made between William Hammond and D. P. Kaena and Kauli dated August 12, 1891, and running about N. 51 deg. 30 min. E. 110 feet along said lot to a road; thence N. 42 deg. 30 min. W. 45 feet along said road; thence South Westerly 110 feet to a point 48 feet from the point of beginning, thence to point of beginning; and being a portion of Royal Patent No. 401 to P. Kanao and the same premises that were conveyed to the said D. K. Puhli and Hattie Puhli by William Fries and M. H. Hecht by deed dated August 26, 1896 and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu in Liber 165, folios 198-9, the said D. K. Puhli's one undivided half of said premises having been conveyed to the said Isiah K. Pahoe by deed dated August 26, 1896, and recorded in the Office of the said Registrar in Liber 165, folios 197-8.

Terms cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to J. M. Monsarrat, attorney for mortgagee.

FREDERICK L. LESLIE, Mortgagee.
Dated Honolulu, March 25, 1898.
1953-41F

Administrators' Sale OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Honolulu,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 26, '98, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The following described premises, situated at Kamakeia, Honolulu, and more particularly described in Deed from Bruce Cartwright and Alexander J. Cartwright, Mortgagees, to W. H. Halstead, said deed being of record in Liber 146 on pages 308, 309, 310, dated Nov. 21, 1893, being:

Lot 3—Commencing at west angle of this lot on mauka side of road 150 feet from angle of same and running: 1—N. 53° 50' E true 105 feet along lot 2; 2—S. 42° 40' E true 75.5 feet along L. C. award 3155 apana 2 to Male; 3—S. 53° 50' W. true 113.2 feet along Lot 4; thence, 4—N. 36° 10' W. true 75 feet along road (25 feet wide) to initial point. Area, 188-1000 acres, and being a portion of Apana 1 of Royal Patent No. 1985, L. C. No. 6245, to Kalaeokeol for Kalakini, together with all the tenements, hereditaments, easements, improvements, rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

TERMS—Cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Conveyance at the expense of the purchaser.

GEO. HONS and CHAS. WILCOX, Administrators Estate of W. H. Halstead.

Sale subject to approval of the Court.

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.
1957-31F & 1T

TO RENT.

AT HANALEI, KAUAI, THE PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION CO. will Lease their Mill and Diffusion Plant, capacity twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours; also, their Lands not under lease, comprising 1500 to 2000 acres of available land, which can all be irrigated by water from the mountains, by ditches or pipes.

Something over one-half of this property is for sale. This includes the Valleys of Hanalei, Kailihiki and Kailihai, most of which are under lease for rice culture.

For all particulars apply to W. F. ALLEN, Office over Bishop & Co.'s Bank, April 5th, 1898. 1957-2m

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.